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in Coins, Medals and Paper Money.

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Medals of Juvenile Prodigies.

What becomes of all the juvenile prodigies?

Now and then there comes into public view a child that shows remarkable talent or ability. It may be in the arts, in literature, in music, in the higher branches of mathematics, or in some other direction. This abnormal development brings the child into the limelight through the medium of the press, and it enjoys for a time the title of "juvenile prodigy" and the plaudits of the public; and if the development is of a nature that permits it to be commercialized, that side is usually not neglected.

In some instances this unusual genius or extraordinary ability survives maturity, and is even emphasized with added years. But in most cases the child, after a brief season of triumph and publicity, disappears from public view and sinks into obscurity. It may be that its accomplishments or performances were remarkably only when displayed in childhood. The same ability shown after maturity is reached would not hold the attention of the public.

The genius of a few juvenile prodigies has been thought worthy of being commemorated in medallion form. A rather remarkable instance is that of an English boy, John Gregory Hancock, who cut the dies for some tokens when from 7 to 9 years old. One of them is illustrated here from a specimen furnished by A. R. Frey, New York City. The obverse bears a bust, with the inscription: "The Work of John Gregory Hancock Aged 9 Years"; under the bust, "From a Model By I. G. Hancock Sen." Reverse, "To Encourage a Rare Instance of Genius This Coin Was Struck for T. Welch Birmingham 1800" in nine lines; edge, "Penny Token Payable on Demand."



Forrer's "Dictionary of Medallists" states that "Hancock was a clever die-sinker, especially noted for his precocious talent. At the age of 7 he engraved a token of uncommon merit, and his subsequent productions, when he was 8 and 9 years old, were of great promise. Unfortunately, nothing is known of the subsequent career of this young artist, and it is indeed beyond comprehension, as Mr. W. J. Davis remarks, that all attempts should fail to trace what became of him."

Young Hancock was a son of John Gregory Hancock, and his die-cutting was undoubtedly done in his father's establishment under his supervision. The elder Hancock was a medallist and die-sinker of the latter part of the eighteenth and first two decades of the nineteenth century. He resided in Birmingham, and owes his reputation to his skill as an engraver of tokens. He worked for Matthew Boulton at the Soho Mint, and later for P. Kemp-

son, for whom he executed the dies of a series of medals commemorating British victories over the French, the union with Ireland, George III, and statesmen of his time. His later productions are of much greater merit than the earlier ones.

Another juvenile prodigy was William Henry West Betty, also an English boy, who flourished about 1804, a little later than Hancock, and in a very different field. Of Betty there are at least four medals, three of which are illustrated here from specimens furnished by Robert Eidlitz, New York City. Mr. Eidlitz states that he has no specimen or description of the fourth medal.



No. 1.

The Encyclopedia Britannica outlines the career of Betty as follows:

"William Henry West Betty (1791-1874), English actor known as 'The Young Roscius,' was born on the 13th of September, 1791, at Shrewsbury. He first appeared on the stage at Belfast before he was 12 years old as Osman in Aaron Hill's 'Zara,' an English version of Voltaire's 'Zaire.' His success was immediate, and he shortly afterwards appeared in Dublin, where it is said that in three hours of study he committed the part of Hamlet to memory. His precocious talents aroused great enthusiasm in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and he was favorably compared with some of the greatest tragedians. In 1804 he first appeared at Covent Garden, when the



No. 2.

troops had to be called out to preserve order, so great was the crush to obtain admittance. At Drury Lane the house was similarly packed, and he played for the then unprecedented salary of over 75 guineas a night. He was a great success socially, George III himself presenting him to the Queen, and Pitt upon one occasion adjourning the House of Commons that members might be in time for the performance. But the enthusiasm gradually subsided, and in 1808 he made his final appearance as a boy actor and entered Christ's College, Cambridge. He reappeared four years later, but the public would have none of him, and he retired to the enjoyment of a large fortune which he had amassed as a prodigy. He died on the 24th of August, 1874. His son (Henry Betty, 1819-1897) was also an actor."

The name of "The Young Roscius" given to Betty has reference to Quintus Roscius Gallus (126-62 B. C.), a Roman actor, noted for his handsome face and manly figure. He especially excelled in comedy, and Cicero is said to have taken lessons from him. In 76 B. C. he was defended by Cicero in a famous speech in a suit brought against him for 50,000 sesterces (about £400).

Descriptions of the three medals are as follows:

1. Obverse, Bust to right. Above, "The Young Roscius." Reverse, A cup, trumpet, sword and pedestal bound with a wreath of laurel, above which is, on a scroll, "Born Sept. 13th, 1791." Inscription, "Not Yet Mature Yet Matchless. MDCCCIV." Signed "T. Webb, F."

2. Obverse, Bust to right. Above, in two lines, "William Henry West Betty Born 13th Sept. 1791." Reverse, At top, in opening of wreath, "British Tragedian" in two lines. Within the wreath, "With Feeling and Propriety He Astonished the Judicious Observers of Human Nature. 1804" in 10 lines. Signed "Westwood F."



No. 3.

3. Obverse, Bust to right. Around, "William Henry West Betty." Reverse, Within a closed wreath, "British Tragedian Aged 13 Years A. D. 1804" in six lines. Signed "I. Westwood."

A remarkable feature about these three medals is that the busts of Betty on them bear little or no resemblance to each other, one of them apparently being that of a female. The inference is that they were modeled from characters which he impersonated.

The genius of Hancock and Betty have endured for more than a hundred years by means of these medals, while contemporary and later juvenile prodigies have long since been forgotten.

PLAN FOR RUHR CURRENCY COMPLETE.

A plan for the creation of new money for use in the occupied territories of Germany has been completed by French and Belgian experts, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Brussels, dated February 15. The scheme will be submitted to Premier Poincaré and Finance Minister de Lasteyrie of France and Premier Theunis of Belgium, who will make a definite decision upon it. Should the project be put into effect the new money would be issued by the Bank of France and the National Bank of Belgium.

ALUMINUM COINS IN BULGARIA.

The minister of finance of Bulgaria will soon announce an adjudication for the striking of aluminum coins of 1 and 2 leva, according to The Engineering and Mining Journal-Press, of New York. The composition of the alloy will be as follows: Aluminum, 90 per cent.; zinc, 8 per cent., and copper, 2 per cent.

Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

GEORGIA.

(Georgia was one of the Original Thirteen States forming the Union.)

ALBANY.

G. C. Carmichael's Bank.

Lewis McGuier's Bank.

Ocmulgee and Flint River Railroad Company.

1. 25c. C., primitive engine, coach and trailer. 1841.
2. 50c. Similar to No. 1. 1841.

Y. G. Rust's Bank.

AMERICUS.

F. M. Coker's Bank.

Merchants and Planters Bank.

W. C. Goodwin's Bank.

ATHENS.

Bank of Athens.

3. 5c. C., primitive fire engine; R., FIVE across in red.
4. 10c. C., three arrows crossed and tied; R., TEN CENTS across, 10 in red above and below; TEN CENTS in red in center; 10 in red at lower left; L., TEN across in red. March 25th, 1863.
5. 10c. Similar to above, but no red printing. March 25, 1863.
6. 25c. C., eagle; black and red print. Jan. 15, 1862.
7. 50c. Have no description.
8. 75c. Have no description.
9. \$1. C., female seated, bale, etc., yacht and steamship in distance, 1 at left; R., 1 above, ONE below; L., iron works; ONE in red.
10. \$2. C., two-horse dray loaded with cotton, negro carrying two baskets of cotton, ducks below; R., portrait of Jefferson, 2 above; L., female with sickle and sheaf. TWO in red.
11. \$5. C., male portrait; R., FIVE across, 5 above and below; L., haymaking scene, loading hay on ox wagon. V below.
12. \$10. C., female seated, train on bridge, factories, implements, etc.; R., State seal, 10 above; L., negro carrying basket of cotton. TEN in red.
13. \$20. C., four females tending looms, State seal at right; R., 20 above, XX below; L., TWENTY above, XX below.
14. \$50. C., cotton plant on a shield surmounted by an eagle; Justice seated to right, Liberty seated to left; R., portrait of Clay, 50 above; L., man shearing sheep, boy holding ram, and a child.
15. \$100. C., bull standing, cows and sheep lying down; R., female seated, bale, etc., 100 above; L., 100, C above and below.

Bank of the State of Georgia, Branch.

- 16. \$5. C., Ceres seated, 5 at left; R., canal scene, 5 above and below; L., Liberty standing, pedestal, etc. Red back.
- 17. \$5. C., red die. R., Indian girl seated on bank of stream, 5 in red above; L., Greene and Pulaski Monument, public square, church and bank; 5 in red below.
- 18. \$10. C., Pulaski Monument, churches and houses; R., 10 in red, red die below; L., X in red, red die below.
- 19. \$20. C., spread eagle, 20 at right; R., female portrait, 20 above; L., Ceres seated, TWENTY above, 20 below. Red back.
- 20. \$20. C., same as L. of No. 17; R., 20 in red above, red die below; L., XX in red above, red die below.
- 21. \$100. C., 100 outlined in red lathework die; R., ship, 100 above; L., female with sickle and grain, C above. Red back.

Georgia Railroad and Banking Company.**ATLANTA.****A. J. Brady's Bank.****Alabama Insurance Company.**

- 22. 5c. Red and black print; L., two Indians in red. Jan., 1862.
- 23. 5c. L., female standing; red and blue print. Jan., 1862.
- 24. 5c. L., train in oval; red and blue print. Jan., 1862.
- 25. 10c. L., train in oval; red and blue print. Jan., 1862.
- 26. 10c. L., panel of flowers; red and black print. Jan., 1862.
- 27. 25c. L., train in oval; red and blue print. Jan., 1862.
- 28. 50c. L., train in oval; red and blue print. Jan., 1862.
- 29. 50c. L., Washington standing; red and blue print. Jan., 1862.
- 30. 50c. L., ornamental panel; red and black print. Jan., 1862.
- 31. 75c. L., two females; red and blue print. Jan., 1862.
- 32. 75c. L., train in oval; red and blue print. Jan., 1862.
- 33. 75c. L., Washington standing; red and blue print. Jan., 1862.
- 34. \$1. ONE and ONE DOLLAR in reddish brown. Aug. 1, 1862.
- 35. \$2. R., TWO across; L., train; red and black print. April 1, 1862.
- 36. \$3. R., in red, THREE across; THREE in red on C. April 1, 1862.

Alexander H. Wallace's Bank.**Atlanta Bank.**

- 37. \$1. C., female portrait; R., female portrait, 1 above; L., two farmers at lunch, 1 below.
- 38. \$2. C., milkmaid seated and two cows; R., half-length figure of a female, 2 above; L., an Indian, 2 above.
- 39. \$3. C., female seated in clouds, shield, eagle, pole and cap; R., three cherubs in a figure 3, 3 above; L., portrait of Washington, 3 above.

Atlanta Insurance Company.**A. W. Jones' Bank.****Atlanta and West Point Railroad Company.**

- 40. \$3. Type-set note; \$3 in upper corners.

Atlanta Georgia Railway Bank Agency.

- 41. 50c. Type-set; payable to M. H. Drizzell. March 25, 1862.

Atlanta Insurance and Banking Company.

- 42. 10c. R., 10 in red below; L., 10 in red below. Jan. 1, 1862.
- 43. 10c. C., train; type-set. February 24th, 1862.

Bank of Fulton.

- 44. 5c. L., ornamental wood cut; type-set. Jan. 1, 1862.
- 45. 5c. R., five cents across; 5 above and below; type-set. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 46. 10c. Similar to No. 44. Jan. 1, 1862.
- 47. 10c. Similar to No. 45. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 48. 15c. Similar to No. 44. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 49. 20c. Similar to No. 44. Jan. 1, 1862.
- 50. 20c. Similar to No. 45. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 51. 25c. Similar to No. 45. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 52. 50c. Similar to No. 44. Jan. 1, 1862.
- 53. 50c. Similar to No. 45. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 54. 75c. Similar to No. 45. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 55. 75c. Similar to No. 45, but different type. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 56. \$1. C., train; R., man holding sheaf and sickle; L., female seated; 1 twice in red; vignettes are wood-cuts.
- 57. \$1. C., two men, boy, horse, dog, sheep, negro and bull; R., man cutting down tree, man seated, 1 above; L., road, cattle, etc.; 1 above; 1 twice in red.
- 58. \$1. Right of center, steamship. L., Goddess of Liberty; ONE twice in red; 1 in red. March 10, 1863.
- 59. \$2. C., steamship; R., bale, 2 in red above; L., Goddess of Liberty. TWO twice in red.
- 60. \$2. C., two men, tobacco plants and hogsheads; R., locomotive; 2 above; L., Indian girl seated on bank of a stream, 2 above; 2 twice in red.
- 61. \$2. C., boat; R., Indian. TWO in red. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 62. \$3. Railroad train; dog watching key and safe; THREE in red twice. (J. H. Seal's Power Press.) Description by Andrews.
- 63. \$3. R., train; dog and safe below; L., Goddess of Liberty. THREE in red across lower center. March 10, 1863.
- 64. \$5. C., female reclining, eagle at right, distant load of hay; bridge, train and city at left; R., female portrait, 5 above; L., hunter loading his rifle, 5 below.
- 65. \$5. Same as No. 64, but 5 twice in red.
- 66. \$10. R., female seated, two men standing, buildings, etc.; L., train, X below.
- 67. \$10. C., train; R., male portrait; L., Indian and female with X between.
- 68. \$20. C., male portrait; R., blacksmith, anvil, etc., cars and village in distance, 20 above; L., female with sickle, XX below.
- 69. \$20. C., eagle and shield; R., portrait of Clay, 20 above; L., drove of cattle and sheep, man on horseback, XX below.
- 70. \$50. C., two females seated, one holding a view of sunset, bale, anchor, etc.; R., view of the Bank of Fulton, 50 above, FIFTY below; L., male portrait, 50 above.
- 71. \$100. C., farmer, mechanic and sailor seated; R., female head and sheaf in large C, 100 above; L., portrait of girl, 100 above.

Georgia Railroad Bank.

- 72. 50c. Have no description.

Mechanics Savings Bank.

- 73. \$5. C., female seated, factories, train, sheaves, etc.; R., female Indian standing beside a canoe, 5 above; L., FIVE V FIVE on die; FIVE and V in red.
- 74. \$10. C., female seated with sickle and grain; R., beehive; L., man and woman seated. TEN in red. July 6, 1863.

Perino Brown's Bank.**Western and Atlantic Railroad Company.**

- 75. 10c. C., railroad train in red; L., "Receivable in payment of taxes and all dues to the State, and to the Western & Atlantic Rail Road," across. 10 10 and TEN CENTS in red. January 20th, 1862. Type-set.

- 76. 10c. Similar to No. 75, but different type. March 1st, 1862.
- 77. 10c. Similar to No. 75. May, 1862.
- 78. 10c. Similar to No. 75, but train in black.
- 79. 25c. Similar to No. 75. April, 1862.
- 80. 25c. Similar to No. 75, but train in black. June 2, 1862.
- 81. 50c. Similar to No. 75. March 15, 1862.
- 82. 50c. Similar to No. 75, but train in black. June 2, 1862.
- 83. 50c. Similar to No. 75, but train in black. June 16th, 1862.
- 84. 50c. Similar to No. 75. July 1st, 1862.
- 85. 50c. Similar to No. 75. August 1st, 1862.
- 86. \$1. Similar to No. 75, but larger note. February 1st, 1862.
- 87. \$1. Similar to No. 86. March 1st, 1862.
- 88. \$1. Similar to No. 86. July 1st, 1862.
- 89. \$5. Type-set. Redeemable in amounts of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars in State Stock. FIVE DOLLARS across both ends in ornamental design. June 1st, 1840. Number 673.

AUGUSTA.

Augusta Bridge Company.

- 90. \$10. Have no description.

Augusta Clearing House Association.

- 91. \$5. R., 5 above; L., Knight on horseback. 5 DOLLARS in red. (1907.)
- 92. \$10. R., 10 above; L., same as No. 91. 10 DOLLARS in red. (1907.)

Augusta Insurance and Banking Company.

- 93. 5c. C., turkey. 5 and FIVE CENTS in red. Jan. 1, 1863. Type-set.
- 94. 10c. C., cow. Type-set. 10 in red. Jan. 1, 1862.
- 95. 25c. C., horse. Similar to No. 93. Jan. 1st, 1862.
- 96. 25c. Similar to No. 95. Jan. 1st, 1863.
- 97. 50c. C., turtle. Similar to No. 93. Jan. 1, 1862.
- 98. 50c. Similar to No. 97. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 99. 75c. C., spread eagle. Similar to No. 93. Jan. 1, 1863.
- 100. \$1. C., blacksmith shop, blacksmith and his apprentice, 1 on medallion on each side; R., 1 on medallion, ONE above and below; L., boy and girl, ONE above and below.
- 101. \$1. C., female portrait, 1 each side; R., 1 in black and red die, 1 above and below; L., man, woman and two horses at water trough, 1 above, ONE below. Black and red print.
- 102. \$2. C., horse running from train, 2 each side; R., portrait of Clay, female seated at figure 2 below; L., portrait of Washington, 2 above, TWO below.
- 103. \$2. Wheelwright working on cart, man holding horse, boy, etc.; R., Liberty seated beside shield, 2 above; L., female portrait, 2 above. Black and red print.
- 104. \$5. C., two females on a rock, cars, vessels, etc., 5 on medallion each side; R., female standing, FIVE above and below; L., portrait of John Marshall, FIVE above and below.
- 105. \$5. C., man standing, Neptune in chariot drawn by horses, 5 each side; R., FIVE DOLLARS across; portrait of Washington, FIVE above and below.
- 106. \$5. C., State seal on a shield, man seated at right and woman at left holding rake; steamboat in background; 5 each side; R., portrait of a girl; L., barrels and a cooper at work. Black and red print.
- 107. \$5. Negro hitching horses. ——— to left, seal of Georgia to right. 10, TEN and X in red. (Description by Andrews.)
- 108. \$10. C., eagle on shield; 10 on medallion each side, dog's head below; R., figure of Justice. TEN above and below; L., portrait of Harrison, 10 above and below.
- 109. \$10. C., female standing feeding eagle, 10 each side, steamboat below; R., steamboat, 10 above and below; L., portrait of Lafayette, TEN above and below.

110. \$10. C., negro hitching horses, cotton field in background, eagle below; R., State seal, cherub above; L., male portrait, cherub above. Black and red print.
111. \$20. C., woman in chariot drawn by lions, 20 each side; R., steamboat, 20 above and below; L., portrait of Knox, 20 above and below.
112. \$20. C., Signing Declaration of Independence, 20 on medallion each side; R., female seated, holding book, 20 above, DOLLARS below; L., portrait of Washington, 20 above and below.
113. \$20. C., Justice seated on bale, shield, basket of cotton, etc., TWENTY below; R., man plowing with two horses, 20 above; L., 20 on red lathework strip, XX above.
114. \$20. Similar to No. 113, but 20 instead of XX at left end. Black and red print. TWENTY in red in center.
115. \$50. C., female portrait; R., eagle on a shield, female seated each side, 50 above; L., 50 on red strip, 50 above.
116. \$50. Similar to No. 115, except 50 on right on different die, both upper 50's surrounded by red border, and FIFTY in red.
117. \$50. C., Ceres flying before Neptune in chariot drawn by horses, burning steamboat below; R., male portrait, 50 above and below; L., portrait of Adams, 50 above and below. 1836.
118. \$100. C., female seated on globe holding torch, burning steamboat below; R., portrait of Patrick Henry; L., Columbus. 100 on four corners.
119. \$100. C., Capitol at Washington, 100 each side surrounded by red border. C., at left on strip of red lathework, HUNDRED in red.
120. \$100. Capitol at Washington. C in red at left. Serial letter A. (Description by Andrews.)

Augusta Savings Bank.

121. 5c. C., dog and safe; red and black; type. Dec. 2, 1861.
122. 5c. L., spread eagle; 5 in square at right; printed in blue. Oct. 19, 1861.
123. 10c. C., cannon. Similar to 121. Dec. 2, 1861. Payable on demand in currency.
124. 10c. Similar to No. 123, but payable in currency or Confederate notes. Dec. 2, 1861.
125. 10c. L., dog's head. Type-set. Blue print. Oct. 19, 1861.
126. 15c. C., scales. Similar to 121. Dec. 2, 1861.
127. 20c. C., tools. Similar to 121. Dec. 2, 1861.
128. 25c. C., ship. Similar to 121. Dec. 2, 1861.
129. 25c. Similar to 128, but 25 in different type, the outlines of figures being in uniform width. Dec. 2, 1861.
130. 25c. L., flag with 7 stars. Type-set. Oct. 1st, 1861.
131. 50c. C., horses hitched to wagon. Similar to 121. Dec. 2, 1861.
132. 50c. Similar to 131. 50 in different type. Dec. 2, 1861.
133. 50c. L., State seal; long, narrow note. Type-set. June 1, 1861.
134. 50c. L., State seal; short, wide note. Type-set. Oct. 1, 1861.
135. 50c. C., two men with herd of cattle. Dec. 2, 1861. Type red and black.
136. 75c. C., two men with herd of cattle; similar to 121. Dec. 2, 1861.
137. \$1. C., train. 1 each side; R., "By Authority of the Charter" across. L., female head. Type-set; red and black print. Dec. 9, 1861.
138. \$2. C., steamship, 2 each side. Same as 137. L., train. Type-set; red and black print. Dec. 9, 1861.
139. \$3. C., firemen's tools, 3 each side. R., same as 137. L., female Indian. Type-set; red and black print. Dec. 9, 1861.
140. \$4. C., hand-operated fire engine, 4 each side. R., same as 137. L., Indian, FOUR below. Type-set; red and black print. Dec. 9, 1861.

Bank of Augusta.

141. 5c. Type-set. 5 and FIVE CENTS in red. Jan. 1, 1863.
142. 10c. C., cow. Similar to No. 141. Jan. 1, 1862.

143. 10c. Similar to 141. Jan. 1, 1863.
144. 20c. Masonic emblems (square, compass, plumb, 24-inch gauge). Type. 20 in red twice. (Description by Andrews.)
145. 25c. Similar to 141. Jan. 1, 1863.
146. 25c. C., horse. Similar to 141. Jan. 1, 1862.
147. 50c. Similar to 141. Jan. 1, 1863.
148. 75c. Similar to 141. Jan. 1, 1863.
149. \$1. C., shield surmounted by an eagle, three females seated, representing Liberty, Justice and Fraternity; ship, etc. R., train, 1 above. L., woman instructing children.
150. \$1. C., Ceres seated, 1 each side. R., female statue of Justice. L., female statue in armor. ONE on four corners.
151. \$1. C., female reclining, eagle, shield, etc., male portrait at right. R., 1, ONE above and below. L., portrait of Franklin, 1 above, ONE below.
152. \$2. C., female seated, sheaf, agricultural implements, etc., 2 at left. R., TWO and 2 on die. L., Ceres, TWO below.
153. \$2. C., bust of Franklin, ink bottle, books, etc., 2 each side. R., same as left of 150. L., same as R. of 150.
154. \$2. C., eagle on limb of tree, railroad train, canal boats, etc., State seal below. R., male bust, TWO above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 2 above and below.
155. \$3. C., female seated feeding eagle, THREE each side. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of Franklin; 3 on four corners.
156. \$4. Archimedes raising the world with a lever, 4 each side. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of Franklin; FOUR on four corners.
157. \$5. C., female seated holding eagle, ships at left, FIVE each side, female below. R., beehive. L., female seated; 5 on four corners.
158. \$5. C., train, 5 each side, dog's head below. R., Oglethorpe seated, FIVE above and below. L., portrait of Wayne, FIVE above, 5 below.
159. \$10. C., X., man with horses plowing at right, Oglethorpe seated at left. R., X. L., portrait of Greene, 10 above and below.
160. \$10. C., female seated, ships, train, factories, etc. R., Oglethorpe seated, 10 above. L., portrait of Franklin, 10 above.
161. \$10. C., Roman Senator seated holding scroll, temple in background, 10 each side. R., portrait of Patrick Henry. L., portrait of Washington. 10 on four corners.
162. \$10. C., woman in chariot drawn by lions, X each side, steamboat below. R. and L., 10 on ornamental die.
163. \$10. Four-horse team, farmer loading tobacco from barn. Serial letter E. (Tanner, Kearney & Tybout.) (Description by Andrews.)
164. \$20. C., train crossing bridge, alligator in foreground, XX each side. R., Oglethorpe seated, XX below. L., portrait of Gov. James Jackson, 20 above, XX below.
165. \$20. C., female standing holding scales in right hand, left hand on frame containing portrait of Washington, eagle at left; 20 each side. R., TWENTY across. L., portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh.
166. \$20. C., sun rising on river scene in frame surmounted by eagle, female seated each side, steamboat, bale, etc. R., train, bales, etc., 20 above, XX below. L., portrait of Madison, 20 above, TWENTY below.
167. \$20. C., female seated on a rock beside eagle; at right, female and chariot; steamboat lower center.
168. \$50. C., steamboat, six horses hitched to a wagon. R., Oglethorpe, 50 below.
169. \$50. C., spread eagle, ships, etc. R., 50, John Rutledge above, John Marshall below. L., portrait of Washington, 50 above, FIFTY below.
170. \$50. C., female reclining, farmer plowing and buildings in background, medallion below; medallion each side of vignette. R. and L., Minerva in die. Note No. 259. 22 Dec., 1824.

171. \$100. C., female reclining, bale, cotton plants, etc., 100 each side, medallion below. R., portrait of Washington. L., portrait of Franklin.
172. \$100. C., State seal. R., female seated beside eagle with a medallion of Washington. L., Indian with drawn bow.

Bank of Brunswick.

Bank of the State of Georgia, Branch.

173. \$1. C., Indian princess seated, shield, bale, ship, etc. R., female standing, ONE below. L., female portrait, 1 above, ONE below. Red back.
174. \$2. C., eagle on shield, female seated on each side, TWO on medallion each side. R., female seated in figure 2. L., Indian princess, seated, shield, etc. Red back.
175. \$5. Same as No. 16.
176. \$5. Same as No. 17.
177. \$10. Same as No. 18.
178. \$10. C., female seated on a barrel, 10 at left. R., Liberty, shield, and eagle, X above. L., ship, TEN above and below.
179. \$20. Same as No. 19.
180. \$20. Same as No. 20.
181. \$50. C., female seated, 50 on frame, tree, etc., 50 each side. R., GEORGIA across on die. L., FIFTY across on die. Red back.
182. \$100. C., eagle, steamboat, bale, barrel and tobacco plant. 100 each side. R., 100 C 100 across on die. L., 100 across on die. Red back.



No. 183.

Change Company of Georgia.

183. 50c. C., barge loaded with bales of cotton, 50 each side. R., GEORGIA across. L., FIFTY CENTS across. Before 1820.

City Bank.

184. 10c. 10 and TEN CENTS in red. Type-set. Jan. 1, 1862. "Payable in Current Bank Notes."
185. 25c. Similar to 184. Jan. 1, 1863. Has "Confederate Treasury" printed over "Current Bank."
186. 50c. Similar to 184. Jan. 1, 1862.
187. 50c. Similar to 185. Jan. 1, 1863.
188. \$1. C., boy reclining watching a flock of sheep. R., portrait of female, 1 in green above. L., Indian seated on a cliff, 1 below. Green and black print.
189. \$1. Same as 188, but no green impression. ONE in red.
190. \$2. C., St. George and the dragon. R., female seated, shield, etc., 2 above. L., hunter with gun and dog. TWO in red.
191. \$5. C., Courthouse at Augusta, FIVE in red, FIVE on four corners. R. and L., 5 on die.
192. \$10. C., X on die, 10 in red each side. R., man gathering fruit, 10 above. L., woman blowing horn for dinner, three men on load of hay, table, etc.
193. \$20. C., boy with pitchfork, boy on load of hay being drawn by a pair of oxen. R., three dogs, 20 above, XX below. L., XX, 20 above and below. Note covered with red lathework.

194. \$50. R., spread eagle, shield, arrows, clouds and flags, 50 above. L., dog's head, 50 above, L below.
195. \$100. C., C surrounded by ONE HUNDRED. R., two females seated, one standing, anchor, etc., 100 above. L., female in clouds, sword, scales and eagle, 100 below.

Farmers and Mechanics Bank.

196. \$1. Have no description.
197. \$2. Have no description.
198. \$10. Have no description.

F. C. Barber's Bank.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

William Booth, The Perry Barr Forger.

Story of the Product, Arrest and Conviction of a Noted British Counterfeiter and His Accomplices More Than One Hundred Years Ago,
Compiled From an Account of His Trial.

By S. H. HAMER.

William Booth lived in an old farmhouse at Perry Barr, in the parish of Handsworth, Staffordshire, situate at a considerable distance from any other dwelling. His family consisted of himself and wife, George Scot, three men named Yates, John Burrows and Elizabeth Chidlow. Also two other servants named Ingeley.

The house was constructed to ensure the greatest secrecy. From the entrance there was a passage communicating with the kitchen and parlour; this latter was secured by three strong doors, the first of oak, very thick, with strong hinges, a lock and seven bolts, two on the side of the hinges and five on the opposite side; besides these means of protection, the upper portion of the door was iron-plated. The second door was secured by four strong wooden bars passing across and secured in recesses in the wall on one side, and on the other falling into holdfasts. The third door was secured in a similar manner, but with three oaken bars. Over the parlour was a chamber, and over that a garret. Formerly these were reached by a staircase from the passage, but at the time of Booth's arrest the doors connecting the chamber and garret with the staircase were bricked up, access being available only by means of a trap-door in the ceiling of the parlour. The trap-doors in each room were fitted with bars to secure them against any action from below.

The arrest was made on the 16th day of March, 1812, by a number of constables and soldiers. Dorothy Ingeley, the wife of one of the servants of that name, suspecting the object of the force, took a short cut to the house and informed Elizabeth Chidlow, who told the prisoner, Booth. Though he professed to disbelieve it, he retired to the parlour, and secured the doors; the window was secured by means of strong oaken shutters on the inside; the windows in the chamber were equally secured. Entrance was effected through the garret window, where was found what was described as "a great variety of engines," in fact, every implement necessary for forging coin in imitation of the Bank of England three-shilling silver tokens and five-shilling dollars, except the dies.

These it was usual to carefully bury as soon as finished with, for the time being. In the chamber the officers found everything necessary for forging banknotes, except the plates, these also having been "planted." Having descended by means of the trapdoors, they found William Booth, Elizabeth Chidlow, and James Yates in the parlour. After securing the prisoner they made search and found, among a quantity of burnt paper, an imitation of a Bank of England promissory note, partly burnt. This was produced at the trial as evidence. In the granary, after bursting open the door, they found an appliance for making the notepaper, and a wire mould with the word ONE near the top, and near the bottom BANK OF ENGLAND, to produce an imitation of the watermarks, as on genuine notes.

John and Richard Ingeley, who worked for Booth, gave evidence against him, viz., as to "planting" the dies and plates, and also as to the striking of the imitation three-shilling tokens. On the Friday following the Monday on which Booth was arrested John Ingeley took Mr. Joseph Chirm, head-borough of Birmingham, about a quarter of a mile from the house to a field where was found a trunk which had been "planted," and which contained one £1 note, three others similar in the possession of Mr. Kaye, 77 other £1 notes, 35 other £1 notes, 130 other £1 notes, a total of 246, all being perfectly printed, signed and dated. Besides these, 13 pieces of blank paper with the watermark ONE and BANK OF ENGLAND, with wavy watermark lines, and seven with straight lines, also four notes, signed and perfect, for £10 each, and 11 for £5 each, besides a quantity of paper.

John Ingeley also recovered the following plates which had been "planted": Six narrow plates, from the rick-yard; these were the copper plates by means of which the dates were printed on the notes. These had been hid under the thatch of a rick, or stack. In the field adjoining three plates were found in the hedge-bank; these had been waxed over on one side and wrapped in paper.

Richard Ingeley, in the course of his evidence, referred to a punch or stamp, with figures cut in ivory, for the purpose of marking the numbers on the notes. He deposed to having seen Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Chidlow engaged in printing notes, the method being as follows: The copper plates on which the words of the £1 notes were engraved were the larger ones, and were first used. The paper being put on them, they were then placed between cloths and boards, then all were passed through a set of rollers. Then the smaller plates were used in a similar manner to put the dates on. As these were printed, Booth used the punch or stamp, with letters and figures to number the notes. They were finally hung on strings to dry.

Mr. William Bridges, paper maker to the Bank of England, said the appliances exhibited were of a similar character to what he used. He believed the blank sheets found in the trunk to have been made in the paper moulds produced. Mr. William Brewer, paper mould maker to the Bank of England, stated that six blank sheets shown had been made in the mould produced.

Mr. Joseph Henry Harper, engraver to the Bank of England, who engraved all the plates for their notes, stated that the note was not a genuine one of the Bank of England, neither was the ink Bank ink. The signed note was dated 16th May, 1811. Mr. Thomas Glover, an inspector of notes to the Bank of England, declared the note to be a complete forgery, paper, impression, and signature, as were also all those found in the trunk.

The judge, in summing up, observed, the question for the jury to decide was, if the prisoner did or did not forge the note in question. It was not necessary to support the charge that the person should be the one who did it. It was sufficient if it was done under his direction. After referring to the general facts and circumstances the jury almost immediately returned a verdict of guilty.

William Booth and George Scot were then tried on an indictment for making paper, and having in their possession and using a mould for making paper, with the words "BANK OF ENGLAND" thereon. Proof was established of Scot having ordered the making of the frame and the implement called a hog, and of having paid for them. John Ingeley, in evidence, stated that Scot lived in the house, sometimes went with the horses to plough, but did nothing in the house that he knew of but stamp five-shilling and three-shilling pieces, and so on.

William Brewer, the paper mould maker to the Bank, said that the mould produced would make blanks with the words BANK OF ENGLAND, also that Booth and Scot were neither of them mould makers to the Bank.

The Judge, in summing up, gave it that if Scot ordered the implements, or assisted Booth, he was equally guilty of the offence. The jury found Booth guilty, but acquitted Scot.

William Booth and Elizabeth Chidlow were next charged with using plates for making promissory notes in imitation of Bank of England notes, and for having bank notes in their possession without a written authority from the Governor and Company of the Bank of England.

It was established that the fact of her being a servant did not justify her in engaging in an unlawful act at the order of her mistress. The rolling or

copper-plate printing press was produced in Court, and was shown to be capable of being worked by women.

Richard Ingeley gave evidence in respect to Mrs. Booth and Elizabeth Chidlow printing Bank notes, as previously stated. John Ingeley also gave evidence confirming that of his brother, and as to Booth's instruction to him to "plant" the trunk, plates and lines.

The prisoners made no defence. The jury found both prisoners guilty. The punishment for this offence was 14 years' transportation.

William Booth and George Scot were next tried for coining dollars, against the statute 44th, George III. The indictment charged the prisoners with coining a piece of coin called a dollar, having an impression on the obverse side of His Majesty's head, and the words "Georgius III, Dei Gratia Rex," and on the reverse, a figure of Britannia and the words "Five Shillings Dollar, Bank of England, 1804."

The press for cutting out the blanks of plated metal, for the size of dollars, three-shilling, and one-shilling six-pence pieces, was on the table in Court, the press for taking the impressions being in the outer Court, as it was too heavy to be brought in. A Mr. Linwood gave evidence that the press might be used for a lawful purpose, but the presence of dies, which witnesses had deposed to having seen used, and to also have buried, or "planted," when not in use, showed the use to which the press was put.

The necessary tools for cutting out blanks for five-shilling dollar tokens (these latter passed current at five-shillings six-pence at the time of the trial, and were redeemed by the Bank of England at that amount when the new coin was issued in 1817), also for three shillings and for one shilling and sixpence, also the collars for use with the dies, were found in the garret.

Besides these there was plated metal of the necessary thickness for making imitation tokens, and some from which blanks had already been punched, a lathe, drills, silver for plating the edges of the blanks, a smith's hearth and bellows, casting pots and sand, edging tools, a vice and bench, quicksilver, a small ladle, aquafortis, sawdust, etc.

John Ingeley deposed to working for Booth. He was employed in the barn till about 8 or 9 days before Booth was apprehended. Booth asked him to assist for a couple of hours, saying, "if anybody should ask you what we have been doing, say we were striking penny pieces." Ingeley was told that his brother was going to leave the employ of Booth, and that if he (witness) would work for Booth in the same manner, he should have 25 shillings per week, his brother having that sum. He declined, saying it was not a fit job for anyone to do at twice 25 shillings a week, but that he would assist temporarily. Witness then went with Booth into the parlour, all the doors being fastened as they passed through. They then ascended by means of the ladder, through the trap door, into the garret, where was the Scotchman and Richard Ingeley.

They were there also on the Monday before Booth was apprehended, employed striking imitation dollars. He and his brother worked the press. Booth put the blanks between the dies and took out the impressed pieces. The Scotchman put the blanks through the "edgers," then passed them on to Booth. They were employed on this occasion from about 4 A. M. till 8 A. M. They all slept in the chamber under the garret and above the parlour overnight. The dies were taken, after use, and, having been covered with soft pitch and grease, were "planted" at the back of the barn in a field. He also "planted" two small edging tools in the thatch of a hovel at the back of the barn. Booth gave witness a tin can with a number of five-shilling dollars, and some three-shilling tokens in, he thinks about six of the former and nine of the latter, to be "planted." These he hid in the wheat field adjoining the rickyard. The marking on the edge of the five-shilling dollars, was to give them the appearance of having been old Spanish dollars restruck.

Mr. Philp, who was employed at Soho Works, Birmingham, was a witness. He stated that he was the sole engraver for all dies for coins and medals struck there. He was the "expert" witness, and testified that a "dollar" shown to him had been struck from the dies produced and that such was counterfeit, the metal being copper, with a little silver plate over it. From the difference between the specimen shown and those struck at Soho Works he knew it to be counterfeit. The Bank dollars being all coined from Spanish dollars, these, when restruck, were returned to the Bank

of England. A genuine dollar was brought from the Bank of England to be compared with the forged specimen.

William Booth and George Scot were both found guilty. William Booth, John Yates, the elder, John Yates, the younger, James Yates, John Burrows, and George Scot were then tried for coining three-shilling Bank tokens. It was shown that with the exception of the dies, everything necessary for coining three-shilling tokens was found in Booth's garret.

John Ingeley again gave evidence as to the striking of three-shilling pieces, also as to the "planting" of four dozen. Mr. Brownwell produced 47 of them, the other being the one specified in the indictment.

Mr. Philp was again an "expert" witness. He said the specimens resembled three-shilling Bank tokens.

His Lordship having stated that the prosecution must choose which they would take, the evidence relating to what was done on the Tuesday, or that relating to what was done on the Saturday, they decided to take that relating to Tuesday. Hence the jury found William Booth and John Yates, senior, guilty, acquitting the others.

John Yates, senior, George Scot and Elizabeth Chidlow having been put to the bar, the following sentences were passed: Elizabeth Chidlow had been convicted of counterfeiting blank bank notes. She was sentenced to 14 years' transportation. George Scot, convicted of coining counterfeit dollars, and John Yates, of counterfeiting three-shilling Bank tokens, were each sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Booth stood convicted of what were then two capital offences, and his Lordship commented at length on Booth's conduct, and, having warned him that there was no hope of any mercy, passed sentence of death.

A remarkable feature of this trial is that there is no evidence of either Booth or any of his assistants passing a single imitation Bank note or Bank token, the public loss, by reason of forgeries and counterfeits being passed in payment, is only suggested or hinted at in the course of the judge's summing up, viz.: "Yours is not the case of a person guilty of a single offence, or against a single individual, but, on the contrary, from your manufacturing innumerable quantities of those false articles issued, to the impoverishing and defrauding of everyone into whose hands they fell, and from the extensiveness of that circulation, which, from the great quantities made by you and your associates they must have had, the extent of those frauds must have been very great."

The following is taken from an account of William Booth, which appeared in the Birmingham Weekly Post, October 26th, 1907, under the heading "Notable Crimes Recalled." After describing the house and the manner in which it was fortified, it states that he farmed about 200 acres of land; that he had, some years before his arrest for coining, been tried for the murder of his brother, but was acquitted, being able to prove an alibi.

The writer of the article thought that it was the "Scots Greys" and not the "Dragoons" who were in attendance.

In the account of the trial no reference is made to the carrying out of the sentence.

During the interval before the date of execution Booth gave way to uncontrollable grief and wept repeatedly, but was calm on the morning of Saturday, August 15th, 1812, when he fronted the mob assembled in the gaol square at Stafford; this, only for a moment or two, for, during the executioner's delay, he turned his back on the spectators, and, on giving the signal, by dropping a handkerchief, that he was ready for the completion of his sentence, the bolt was withdrawn, but on falling, the rope slipped from the beam, and Booth fell some eight or ten feet to the ground. Being pinioned, he was unable to save himself, with the result that besides being bruised he was rendered unconscious.

Assistance was to hand, and on being taken up, he made no complaint, but occupied the time, some fifteen minutes, in devotions. He was again placed in position, but, whether the hangman was somewhat unnerved, or from some other cause, the bolt was not drawn till after he had signalled three times. The body was afterwards handed to his relatives, and, on the following Monday, was buried in Handsworth Churchyard, close to the vault of a well-known family. Many years later, this family vault was to be enlarged, and to allow of this, coffins from adjoining graves were removed

and re-interred in another part of the burial ground, Booth's remains being among the number.

In the course of the trial reference was made to Booth's penny tokens. In the "Catalogue of Provincial Copper Coins, Tokens, Tickets and Medallions, Issued in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies During the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries," in the collection of Sir George Chetwynd, Baronet, "By Thomas Sharp," 1834, there is a note to the description of this token: "William Booth, of Perry Barr, whose name appears upon this token, was executed at Stafford for forging Bank of England notes on 15th August, 1812. The fabrication of this coin or token was merely a cloak for having a press in his house with coining materials, and the collar in which the coin was struck is precisely the size of the Bank of England three-shilling token. The pieces (Booth's tokens) are rare, and the present specimen was found upon the premises and delivered to the late Mr. Hamper, a magistrate for the County of Warwick, when Booth was apprehended."

There is an imitation of Booth's token. A description of both will possibly prevent those not acquainted with such from having an imitation specimen passed on to them as being an original.

The original specimen is:

Obverse—Within a double circle, a sheaf of corn. Legend, within a plain and a beaded (or dotted) one, PAYABLE BY WM. BOOTH PERRY BARR.

Reverse—Within a double circle, in two lines, PENNY TOKEN. Legend, within a plain and a beaded circle, STAFFORDSHIRE. 1811. Edge plain, in collar.

The imitation is almost identical in design. It can be detected by the following: On the obverse the word "BY" is centrally over the sheaf of corn; also the two marks under the "M" are square, whereas those on the genuine one are oval, and only the "Y" is centrally over the sheaf.

United States Souvenir Coins and Their Prices.

By THOMAS L. ELDER.

American collectors are, I think, fast awakening to the fact that souvenir gold dollars and half dollars which have been offered to them during the last few years by the hundreds of thousands, at from 100 to 200 per cent. premium, are a modernized and systematized sort of a numismatic swindle. The writer for one is going to keep on emphasizing this point until the practice of overcharging is stopped. I do not mean that the practice of issuing souvenir coins should be stopped. Far from it. The output, while a good deal of it is of indifferent value from an art standpoint, is valuable for historical purposes, and for adding character to our national coinage. I have always advocated the issuance of such coins. But the manifest unfairness of these exposition and centennial committees in expecting the collectors and the public to pay such enormous advances over the face value of the pieces while issuing them by the hundreds of thousands is an imposition pure and simple. It is my intention to keep hammering against this injustice until these committees get some common-sense into their heads.

The souvenir coins which have had the greatest demand and which at the present time command the very best premiums are those gold dollars which were issued at from \$1.65 to \$2 apiece, namely, those of the Portland Centennial and the Pan-Pacific Exposition. This proves my argument. The McKinley Memorial dollars of 1916 and 1917 and the Grant issues seem to have gone dead recently; at any rate, the writer has found this to be true. In the case of the half dollars, there does not seem to be any disposition on the part of collectors to pay nearly the issuing price of one dollar. The Pilgrim half dollars and those of the Maine Centennial have also gone to seed, and there is little demand for either of them. Unless it is stopped, this tagging on of exorbitant prices over the face value of coins, the collectors have an infallible way of stopping it themselves.

The writer, serving on a Committee on United States Coins, has often advocated that numismatic societies lend their voices to the appeal for the issuance of these souvenir coins, commemorating important events or national characters, but the societies have not always lent their aid to such suggestions. This indifference on their part will not prevent his doing

things and saying things which he believes to be of real help and benefit to numismatic progress in the United States. Inasmuch as these recommendations have not been adopted, I am very glad to submit them to the great body of collectors throughout the country for their information and possible help.

Let the centennial and exposition committees issue half dollars for not over 75 cents, and not over 25,000 of an issue; and gold dollars at not over \$1.50 apiece, and not over 15,000 of an issue. Let these issues be made frequently and have them well advertised, and I predict the result will be very gratifying to both the committees, the public and to collectors.

Possibly someone would raise the point that such a quantity of issue, and an offering at such retail prices, would not pay the centennial or exposition committees. There may be some truth to this supposition, and if my suggestions as to issue and prices were unacceptable, I would then suggest that the Government take over the issue and pass out the coins freely to the public at, say, \$1.25 each for the gold dollars and 60 cents each for the half dollars, paying the centennial committee a fair percentage of the profits. If this were done, naturally the issue could be greatly increased without much danger of either a slump in the prices or a decrease in the demand for the coins.

Surely the exposition committees do very little in the way of consulting collectors as to the number of coins to be issued or as to the retail prices of them. They have not taken influential collectors into their confidence recently. All the evidence proves it, in regard to the manner of the recent selling of commemorative gold dollars and half dollars. The collectors will have to take their stand in this matter. A reform such as has been outlined will eventually benefit the centennial committees, naturally, and prevent the eventuality of their having to resell thousands of these coins for far less than the advertised prices, or else to melt the gold dollars up for bullion, as has in more than one instance been done. Our cry, then, should be: "More Souvenir Coins at Moderate Prices." Just in this connection we would like to see a good Roosevelt half dollar and a gold dollar bearing the head of Abraham Lincoln. The writer has advocated a Roosevelt coin time and again, but so far none has appeared.

Early Money of Ireland.

By HENRY E. MILLER.

Many attempts have been made to trace the first use of money in Ireland, but no definite conclusion has been reached; yet it cannot be denied that money was used there many years before the arrival of the Danes and Norwegians.

The Irish word "manah," as well as other appellative words in ancient and modern languages to signify money, no doubt was derived from the Hebrew "manah," a term denoting a weight and a denomination of money worth one hundred denarii. The denarius or denier, according to the best authorities, weighed 62 grains, and would be worth in our money about 15 cents.

In the Irish tongue we find many mercantile terms derived from the Hebrew. This throws some light on the antiquity of the tongue, the early trade and money of Ireland.

We find that in the reign of Tigherumchais Mac-Fallanhuin, the tenth monarch of the Milesian race, gold ore was discovered and melted at Fochart, near the river Liffy, in the county of Wicklow. Some gold, silver and other metals were mined here about 150 years ago. It has been stated that during the reign of Eadna-Deargh a mint was erected and silver first coined in Ireland. From this we may reasonably conclude that some kind of money, whether in iron or copper, was in use before that time.

During the reign of Sednaeus-Innaradh the soldiers were paid in money, wheat and clothes. Undoubtedly the island was known to the Phoenicians, who came to Britain for tin, which very likely also was found in Ireland. However, such mines are not known at the present time. One thing is certain, though, Ireland was well known to the Romans. Tacitus speaks of

Britain and Ireland; of the latter country he says that it was better known for its trade and good harbors than Britain. When the Roman hordes reached Spain, France and Germany, many people fled from those countries to Ireland, bringing with them what valuables they could save from the invaders. These people brought with them trade, art and science, and for this reason the Romans were casting longing eyes on Ireland. Agricola estimated that Ireland could be conquered and kept in subjection with one legion and a few auxiliaries.

It is reasonably certain that Ireland possessed great wealth, since it lured the Danes and Norwegians to invade it so often and finally settle there. The Vikings invaded other countries for plunder. Piracy was looked upon as a most worthy and honorable business, and the kings and lords of the North were often concerned in these expeditions.

From Saxo Grammaticus we learn that Danish Vikings, led by Hacco and Starckoter, invaded Ireland, routed the Irish, killed their king, Huglet, and in his castle in Dublin found vast amounts of money. The Irish king here called Huglet, was probably Aodh VII, surnamed Finn-Liath. This admitted, the invasion must have taken place in the year 879, which is the time assigned by O'Flaherty for the death of this ruler, though he does not state that he was attacked and killed by the Danes, but that his son and successor, Neil-Clundubl, was killed by the Danes in battle near Dublin in 919. The same author says that the Danes and Norwegians made several expeditions into Ireland in the reign of Aodh V, surnamed Oirnish, in the years 788, 807, 812 and 815.

In ancient history mention is often made of payments being made in gold and silver by weight. Thus, in the annals of Ulster, A. D. 1004, we find that Brian-Boru, king of Ireland, offered 20 ounces of gold on the altar of St. Patrick, in the Cathedral of Armagh; that Tirdelvac O'Connor, king of Ireland, A. D. 1152, in a victory over the people of Munster, received as ransom for their leader sixty ounces of gold. In 1157 Maurice O'Loghlin, also king of Ireland, upon the dedication of the church at Mellifont, gave sixty ounces of gold to the monks at that place. There are records of several such donations at the same time. In 1161, when Flahertack O'Brolcan, Comorban of Columb-kill, visited the diocese of Offery, there was collected for him among the people 420 ounces of fine silver. When Morier-tagh O'Loghlin, king of Ireland, granted a tract of land to the monastery of Ardracacan in perpetuity, a yearly rent of three ounces gold was stipulated. In view of all these records, some have concluded that there was no coined money in Ireland before the arrival of the English. But probably these were particular cases. The gold and silver offered to churches might have been chalices or other holy utensils or ornaments, and payments of large amounts were no doubt made by weight.

From other countries there are plenty of instances recorded where large or small amounts were reckoned by weight. In Speed's "History of England" it is stated that William the Conqueror allowed Edgar Atheling a pound weight of silver daily. From a manuscript by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Tirlagh, king of Ireland (1074), it appears that coined money was in use there then. Much of the money current at that time—and much later—was clipped and of light weight, and for that very reason amounts were reckoned by weight. At one time money was so badly clipped in England that an order was issued to the effect that money not being "round" should be received by weight only.

In Keating's history it is stated that mints were erected at Armagh and Cashel in the fifth century, and that money was there coined for the service of the state. Another author, Geraldus Cambrensis, states that Tiriagh O'Connor, king of Ireland, erected a mint and had money struck at Clonmacnoise, and that he bequeathed to the clergy of that place 540 ounces of gold and 40 marks of silver. From the ancient history it is not clear whether the king of Ireland only, or each petty king in his province, assumed the power to issue money.

In 1639 a great quantity of coins were found near Glendoloch, in the county of Wicklow, but they were so badly worn and corroded that the most learned antiquarians could not decipher their inscriptions. If the deciphering by Sir James Ware, Camden, Walker and other numismatists is correct, we may well suppose that each petty king struck money for his province, in imitation of the Anglo-Saxon kings of England.

Protective Features of Germany's New Notes.

By FARRAN ZERBE.

A combination of the best, long-tried protective features against counterfeiting appear to have been adopted in the new issue of notes by the Reichsbank of Germany. While I have seen only the 500-mark, Berlin, July 7, 1922, the protectives introduced are so extraordinary in combination it may be that all new issues of the Reichsbank are of the same character.

The type of this note should be widely and fairly well known since it was illustrated, natural size, in the Saturday Evening Post for December 9, 1922. Description below the Post's illustration reads: "One of the 500-mark notes printed in ordinary script because the rush to turn out money left no time to prepare a proper die." The illustration accompanies an illuminating article on monetary conditions in Germany, by Isaac F. Marcossin, entitled "The Uneasy Mark." A paragraph from the article reads:

"The German presses have gone from an output of 50,000,000 marks a day, which was considered excessive not so very long ago, to as high as 5,000,000,000 marks every twenty-four hours. So incessant is the money grind that when it became necessary in August to print a new 500-mark note—one of them is reproduced on this page—there was no time to prepare a proper die. It was simply engraved in ordinary German script and printed on white paper, which was a direct incentive to the counterfeiter. The money, however, is so depreciated that no self-respecting counterfeiter would waste his time to risk his freedom on the job."

That the Saturday Evening Post ventured a natural-size reproduction of a piece of paper money of a Government with which we have diplomatic relations aroused my interest, and the description prompted a careful scrutiny of the first note of the kind I procured. A glance at the note suggests that it would be easy to reproduce, as stated by Mr. Marcossin, but a little examination discloses several things to the contrary.

The note, which is $6\frac{7}{8}$ by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, is printed in black on white paper with tinted end. The note form, on account of its simplicity, looks as if it might have been set in most any German print-shop, except for two seals and four short lines of reproduced handwriting. About two inches of the note at right end is left blank, except for the number, which is printed crosswise in green, and leaves about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches entirely blank. The specimen at hand has this blank space tinted through the paper a light lilac and with a liberal distribution of short, fine hairs or fiber showing on both sides. This fiber is so plain that it shows in the Saturday Evening Post reproduction. Held to the light, the blank space shows a well-defined water-mark in which, in different degree of shade, "500 M" (the value) is repeated. The back of the note is blank. Except for the tint and water-mark, the paper appears to be ordinary and not durable.

Judging this note with a general knowledge of paper money, it is my conclusion that this particular character of note was adopted after a study of the tried paper money protective devices of leading countries. The simplicity of the note could well be adopted from the century-tried form of the Bank of England. The tinted end is a protective quality introduced many years ago—we used it on some of our issues of the 1870's—and the particular shade may be decidedly difficult to reproduce. The water-mark, which is more practical than that commonly used in paper money, in that it discloses the value, is a long-used, difficult-to-counterfeit feature of the money of several countries, particularly England and France. The distributed fiber brings into this new money of Germany an imitation, but probably not so good, of the principal protective feature for which the paper money of the United States has so long been noted.

Instead of being carelessly produced, in a rush and an invitation to the counterfeiter, this class of money indicates deliberation and expense in bringing into combination the best-known safeguards against imitation. The present financial chaos in Germany and the low purchasing power of its money permits safeguard experiments at little risk and inconvenience. When that country can again issue high-power money it may be able to do it with the best protection possible.

Tyrone, Pa., January 15, 1923.

Extracts From the Diary of Robert Morris.

Mr. Frank H. Stewart, president of the Frank H. Stewart Electric Co., whose firm occupies the site of the first United States Mint, 37-39 North Seventh street, Philadelphia, and who is a member of the A. N. A., writes to THE NUMISMATIST as follows:

"A few weeks ago I was in Washington and looked over the manuscript journal of Robert Morris, kept by him during the time he was Superintendent of Finance, some extracts from which are published in Evans' history of the mint. You will notice that Evans printed extracts from Morris' journal or diary, but, as usual in such cases, he printed only those things which were of interest to himself.

"I enclose copies of some additional extracts made by myself, many of which should be printed in connection with a reference to Evans' history.

The most important thing, which, to the best of my knowledge has never been printed, is that which refers to the paper molds made by Nathan Sellers."

Some of Mr. Morris' Entries.

March 21, 1782. Mr. Wheeler came to converse with me on the subject of making screws and rollers for use of a mint, but not being competent in this business myself I appointed him to call at 1 o'clock tomorrow with Mr. Dudley.

March 26, 1782. Issued warrant to Benj. Dudley 11 Lbs. 19s. 0d. on Mr. Swanwick.

April 6, 1782. Mr. Abel James and Mr. Richard Wells came to me respecting a house in Burlington, the property of some orphan children, which is now used for a hospital for the Continental Sick Soldiers. I advised them to apply to the Purveyor and promised my assistance and good offices whenever necessary. (Another item about it dated April 2nd.)

April 12, 1782. Mr. Dudley anxious to be employed, etc.

April 22, 1782. Issued warrant in favor of Benj. Dudley 9 Lbs. 14s. 7d.

May 17, 1782. A warrant in favor of Benj. Dudley 14 Lbs. 17s. 6d.

June 11, 1782. Office of Finance removed from House of William West in Front St. to the store of Jacob Barge, corner of Market & Fifth Sts.

June 13, 1782. Mr. Mulligan applied this day with the returns of the inspectors of the Press, in consequence of which I signed warrants under the treasury seal as follows: In favor of the President and Directors of the Bank for two rolling presses which I have lent them on condition of their being kept in good order and to be returned when wanted; another in favor of Comptroller Mulligan for an iron plate fire fender, ax, fire wood, etc., for his public office.

August 14, 1782. Isaac Howell and Peter Thompson late inspectors of the press, for money, put them off for the present.

August 16, 1782. Mr. B. Dudley applied for money for his expenses. I promised him a supply by Mr. Swanwick.

September 26, 1782. Issued a warrant in favor of Benj. Dudley 51 Lbs. 18s. 3d.

October 1, 1782. Sent for Benj. Eyre, Joshua Humphreys and Thomas Penrose eminent shipwrights for estimate on a 74 gun ship and of an 80 gun ship in order to transmit same to the Court of France.

November 26, 1782. Mark Wilcocks respecting paper mould for making paper whereon to issue notes, etc.

November 29, 1782. I sent for Mr. Benj. Dudley and employed him to go to the house of Mr. Mark Wilcox, in Chester Co., to attend and inspect the making a quantity of paper for issuing notes in payment of officer's subsistence, etc.

December 26, 1782. Mr. Hall, the printer, brought 100 sheets of the subsistence notes this day and desired more paper might be sent to his printing office, accordingly I sent for Mr. Dudley and desired him to deliver the same from time to time until the whole shall amount to 4000 sheets. I then sent for Mr. Hillegas, delivered him the hundred sheets, desiring that he would immediately sign the same, and be prepared to deliver them to the Paymaster General notes to the amount of subsistence for the month of January.

January 1, 1783. Kept as a holiday by this office.

January 25, 1783. Requested the attendance of Jefferson. Delivered a cipher to him. (Jefferson asked for a draft by letter).

January 25, 1783. I desired Mark Wilcox to bespeak two paper moulds of Mr. Sellers and prepare to make fifty reams of paper for commissioner certificates. The cost for the paper made by Wilcox was Ten Pounds for every thousand sheets. (Morris saved 25 Lbs. on the order by having the two moulds made by Sellers).

February 8, 1783. Issued a warrant on Mr. Swanwick in favor of a Mint 1 Lb. 19s. 0d. Mr. Nathan Sellers called for instructions respecting the forms of paper moulds, which I gave.

February 11, 1783. Monsieur Bierly applied for employment in a Mint. I had a long conversation with him on the subject.

February 10, 1783. Haym Solomon respecting a man to work in the Mint and whom he says can give me some information respecting Mr. de Mars his connection with Mons. Brassine.

February 19, 1783. Mr. Nathan Sellers brought to the office the paper moulds for certificates and I sent for Mr. Dudley and agreed with him to go and see the paper made at Chester.

February 24, 1783. Issued a warrant on Mr. Swanwick in favor of B. Dudley 5 Lbs. 12s. 6d.

March 10, 1783. Mr. Nathan Sellers with his accounts for making Paper Moulds, etc., referred to the Comptroller.

April 24, 1783. Mr. Dudley for money, etc.

May 7, 1783. This day delivered Mr. Dudley the paper mould for making paper notes.

July 4, 1783. Finding on my return from Princetown that no public entertainment was provided for that day I invited a company of forty gentlemen, consisting of foreigners, military and civil officers and citizens and spent the afternoon and evening in great festivity and mirth. (In the forenoon he was at the office but dismissed the clerks that they might enjoy the day in the manner most agreeable to themselves.)

November 25, 1783. Mr. Dudley for money on accounts.

December 25, 1783. Being Christmas day office shut.

December 31, 1783. Mr. Dudley to settle his account.

January 5, 1784. Mr. Isaac Snowden applies for money to repair the injuries sustained in the Bettering House while occupied by the Continental Hospital. I referred him to Dr. T. Bond Junior.

May 15, 1784. The Hon. Mr. Jefferson who is on his way to the Eastern States to embark there for Europe in the Public Service. Had some conversation with him on the situation of affairs in Congress.

New Jersey Gave Bank of North America a Monopoly.

Mr. Stewart also writes regarding the organization of the Bank of North America in Philadelphia and the effort the State of New Jersey made to give the bank a monopoly in that State.

"On January 7, 1782, Robert Morris wrote in his diary that the National Bank of North America opened its doors. A curious thing about this is that it has been the only national bank of the United States in which the word "national" has not been a part of its corporate title, a special act of Congress being made necessary to permit this exception. The bank is still in existence here in Philadelphia, but has recently undergone a reorganization and consolidation with a large trust company.

"On May 30, 1782, the New Jersey Legislature passed a law to the effect that during the Revolution no person or persons should attempt to form or establish a bank of any nature or kind whatsoever within the State of New Jersey. The act also provided that the notes issued by the Bank of North America, payable on demand, should at all times thereafter be equal to gold and silver in payment of all State taxes, dues, fines, debts, etc., that may become due to the State of New Jersey. The purpose of the act was to give the Bank of North America a monopoly in New Jersey and protect it in every possible way. Anyone counterfeiting any of the notes of the bank, or passing counterfeits, knowing them to be such, when convicted were to suffer the death penalty without the benefit of clergy." The law follows:

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER XXI.

An Act to promote and support the National Bank.

Whereas the United States in Congress assembled have granted a Charter of Incorporation to the Subscribers to the National Bank, by the Name and Style of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, and recommend to the several States to pass Laws for the Purpose of promoting and supporting the same:

Sec. 1. Be it Enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this State, and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, That no other Bank or Bankers than the one Incorporated by the Name and Style of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, shall be established or permitted within this State during the present War with Great Britain; and if any Person or Persons shall attempt or presume to form or establish a Bank or Bankers of any Nature or Kind whatsoever within this State during the Time aforesaid, that each and every Person so offending shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, to be recovered by the President or any of the Directors of said incorporated Bank in any Court of Record within this State where the same may be cognizable, with Costs of Suit, to be applied to and for the Use of the said incorporated Bank.

Sec. 2. And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That each and every Person, who shall counterfeit or alter any of the Notes issued, or that may be issued by and under the Direction of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North America, or shall utter, or pass the same, knowing them to be counterfeited or altered as aforesaid, is hereby declared guilty of Felony, and being thereof legally convicted, shall suffer Death without the Benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 3. And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any President, Inspector or Director, Officer or Servant, of the Bank within this State, shall convert the Property, Money or Credit of the said Bank, to his or their own Use, or in any other Way to be guilty of Fraud or Embezzlement as an Officer or Servant of the Bank, each and every Person so offending is hereby declared guilty of Felony, and, being thereof legally convicted, shall suffer Death without benefit of Clergy.

Sec. 4. And be it Enacted by Authority aforesaid, That the said Notes, issued by the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North-America, payable on Demand, shall be at all times hereafter receivable equal to Gold and Silver in payment of all State-Taxes, Duties, Fines, Forfeitures, Amercements, and all Debts due, or that hereafter may become due to this State.

Passed at Trenton, May 30, 1782.

AN OLD GREEK COIN.

Within the ilex groves of Thessaly
 It passed through famous athletes' supple hands,
 Or met a wise philosopher's demands,
 Or sped a lover's pleading argosy
 Of burning words to his affinity,
 A fair and fileted Egerian maid;
 Perchance, great Sappho's self invoked its aid,
 Or some enchanting slave its gold set free—

Ere it for centuries lay in a tomb
 For eager archaeologists to find
 And rescue from its musty, perfumed gloom,
 That it with time-defying spells might bind
 Those who upon its undimmed beauty glance—
 As potent as vast reams of old romance.

—Charlotte Becker.

THE NUMISMATIST

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

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FRANK G. DUFFIELD, Editor and Business Mgr., 1811 Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

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	1 Month	3 Months	6 Months	1 Year
1-16 Page	\$.75	\$2.00	\$3.75	\$7.50
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½ Page	5.00	14.00	27.00	50.00
1 Page	10.00	27.50	55.00	100.00
1 Page, Inside Cover	12.50	36.00	68.00	125.00
1 Page, Outside Cover	15.00	42.50	80.00	150.00

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

STILL ANOTHER COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLAR.

The year 1923 has made a good start with commemorative coin issues. In addition to the bill authorizing the coinage of half dollars commemorating the centennial of the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine, which has passed both houses of Congress, a bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, on February 9, authorizing an issue of half dollars to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the settling of the Middle States, in 1624, by Walloons, French and Belgian Huguenots, under the Dutch West India Company. The bill is as follows:

AN ACT

To authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling of New Netherland, the Middle States, in 1624, by Walloons, French and Belgian Huguenots, under the Dutch West India Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling of New Netherland, the Middle

States, in 1624, by Walloons, French and Belgian Huguenots, under the Dutch West India Company, there shall be coined at the mints of the United States silver 50-cent pieces to the number of three hundred thousand, such 50-cent pieces to be of the standard troy weight, composition, diameter, device, and design as shall be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, which said 50-cent pieces shall be legal tender in any payment to the amount of their face value.

Sec. 2. That all laws now in force relating to the subsidiary silver coins of the United States and the coining or the striking of the same, regulating and guarding the process of coinage, providing for the purchase of material and for the transportation, distribution, and redemption of the coins, for the prevention of debasement or counterfeiting, for security of the coin, or for any other purposes, whether said laws are penal or otherwise, shall, so far as applicable, apply to the coinage herein authorized: Provided, That the United States shall not be subject to the expense of making the necessary dies and other preparations for this coinage.

It is understood that plans are being laid for a tercentenary celebration, to embrace at least three features: First, a Huguenot tour to Europe in 1923; second, special services in the churches the last Sunday of the month of April; third, local celebration in America in 1924. The bill has passed both houses of Congress.

OUR DEPARTMENT OF INQUIRIES AND REPLIES.

Our new Department of Inquiries and Replies has met with a very favorable reception and replies to all the questions asked last month have been received and are published this month, with some new questions. It will be noted that more than one answer has been received to some questions, and it will be the policy of the department to publish as many answers to a question as are received. For this reason our readers should not hesitate to send replies on the supposition that some one else will do it. As has been stated, the department is entirely in the hands of our readers, and its success or failure will rest with them. It can be made of considerable value to collectors, especially the younger ones, if they will take advantage of the opportunity offered to secure information. Send in your questions. Boil down your replies.

THE MINT STRIKES MANY IMPERFECT COINS.

So seldom does an imperfect or mis-struck coin pass from the mint into circulation that most people are of the opinion that the mechanical operations in coinage are so nearly perfect that only good coins are produced. Such, however, is not the case. It is only the rigid inspection of the coins before being placed in bags for shipment that prevents a very considerable number of imperfect pieces being turned loose on the public. Even with such a careful examination of the coins a few sometimes escape detection, as most collectors can testify.

Figures bearing on this point are given in the annual report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922. These figures show that the percentage of good coins produced to the number of blanks struck is as follows:

Philadelphia—Double eagles, 90.43 per cent.; Grant gold dollars, 72.22; Standard silver dollars, 89.91; half dollars, 77.07; nickles, 99.23; cents, 97.33.

San Francisco—Double eagles, 91.34 per cent.; Standard silver dollars, 84.95.

Denver—Standard silver dollars, 92.41 per cent.; cents, 98.94.

These figures show that the percentage of perfect minor coins is considerably greater than the gold coins and Standard silver dollars. This is probably because a very slight defect in a minor coin would allow it to be passed, while a similar defect in a gold coin or silver dollar would cause it to be rejected.

But while the percentage of good coins struck from blanks operated upon is considerably below 100, the percentage of perfect coins produced from ingots operated upon is very much lower. In this department the figures given are as follows:

Philadelphia—Gold coins, 32.40 per cent.; Standard silver dollars, 51.47; subsidiary silver, 36.06.

San Francisco—Gold coins, 45.18 per cent.

Denver—Standard silver dollars, 57.74 per cent.; nickel coins, 72.38.

BRAZIL ISSUES CENTENNIAL COIN.

Judging from a specimen received from J. deLagerberg, East Orange, N. J., Brazil has recently issued a coin commemorating the first centennial of independence. The piece is decidedly medallionic in design, although it bears the denomination "1000 Reis." It is struck in brass with reeded edge, and is the size of illustration.



The obverse has the portraits of Peter I and Ex-President Pessoa. Inscription, "Acclam. da Independencia, D. Pedro I. X Presid. da Republica Epitacio Pessoa." In exergue, "Brasil." Reverse, A torch with rays, a crown to left, "1822"; a Liberty cap to right, "1922." Above, "1000 Reis." Inscription surrounding, "1 Centenario da Independencia. 7 Setembro."

COINAGE FOR 1922 BY THE DIFFERENT MINTS.

The following figures, showing the number of pieces of the various denominations coined at the different mints of the United States for the calendar year 1922, have been furnished by H. H. Yawger, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., compiled from letters received from the superintendents of the mints:

Philadelphia Mint.

Double Eagles, 1,375,500.
Grant Memorial Gold Dollars, 10,016.
Standard Silver Dollars, 51,737,000.
Grant Memorial Half Dollars, 100,061.
For Costa Rica—Two Colones (gold), 14,030.
For Colombia—Half Peso (silver), 3,000,000.
For Venezuela—Two Bolivars (silver), 1,000,000; one Bolivar (silver), 1,000,000; Quarter Bolivar (silver), 800,000.
For Nicaragua—Un Centavo de Cordoba (bronze), 500,000; Medio Centavo de Cordoba (bronze), 400,000.

San Francisco Mint.

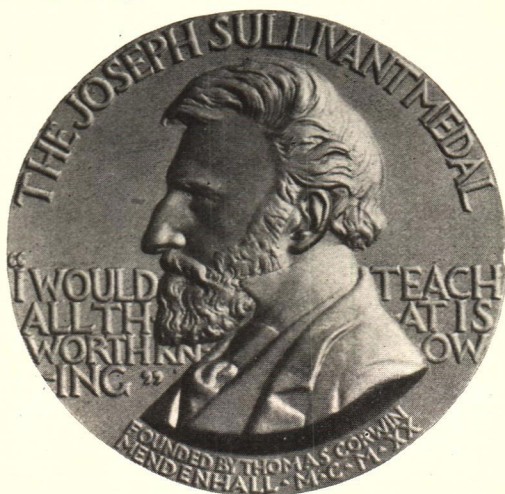
Double Eagles, 2,658,000.
Standard Silver Dollars, 17,475,000.
For Indo-China—Piastres, 1,150,000.

Denver Mint.

Standard Silver Dollars, 15,063,000.
Bronze Cents, 7,160,000.

THE JOSEPH SULLIVANT GOLD MEDAL.

This medal was founded by Dr. Thomas Corwin Mendenhall, a trustee of Ohio State University, in memory of Joseph Sullivan, who, as a member of the first board of trustees, was most influential in determining the character and future of the University.



It is to be awarded every five years for the most notable achievement on the part of a son or daughter of the university. The first award is to Benjamin Garver Lamme, chief engineer of the Westinghouse Electric Company, a pioneer and leader in the development of dynamo machinery. The award was made January 12, 1923.

The design and model is by John Flanagan, of New York City. The dies were made and the medal struck by the Medallic Art Company, also of New York City.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

The annual report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, contains the usual amount of statistical information regarding Uncle Sam's money mills, much of which is interesting to collectors. Regarding the actual production of coins for the period covered, the report says:

"The coinage of gold was resumed during the past fiscal year, nearly \$53,000,000 in value having been executed. This permits the issue of additional gold certificates, the issue of certificates against bullion being limited by law to two-thirds of such certificates outstanding. Over 92,000,000 silver dollars were coined during the year from bullion purchased under the terms of the Pittman Act, practically all of these dollars going into storage and being represented in circulation by silver certificates issued against them in lieu of Federal Reserve Bank notes retired. Retirement of the Federal Reserve Bank notes permits retirement of certificates of indebtedness held as security against them, thus reducing the public debt and the interest thereon. Of coins below the dollar but few were executed during the past year, those struck being confined to memorial half dollars and a small number of nickel and bronze coins for cleaning up partially completed lots. Approximately 12,000,000 pieces of coin were executed for foreign governments, making the year's aggregate number of pieces executed by the three mints 117,912,205. Working periods of 16 hours and 24 hours per day were again a feature of the year's operations, incident to the effort to reduce quickly the 'dead' stock of Pittman Act silver bullion to an active asset in the form of silver dollars, against which silver certificates could be issued. Silver bullion cannot be circulated as cash, nor is it available as a reserve against liabilities or paper currency. While operating on a 24-hour basis the average output reached 1,000,000 silver dollar coins per day—500,000 at the Philadelphia Mint, 280,000 at San Francisco and 220,000 at Denver.

"Four new coins were issued during the past year.

"The 'Peace dollar' takes the place of the old design of the Standard silver dollar, which was first issued in 1878. This coin commemorates the declaration of peace between the United States, Germany, and Austria, exchanges of peace treaty ratifications having been made in Berlin on November 11, 1921, and in Vienna on November 8, 1921, and peace having been proclaimed by the President of the United States on November 14 and 17, 1921, respectively. No special Congressional authority was required for the change in design of the silver dollar, since the law permits changing the design of any of our coins not more frequently than once in 25 years. The design of the 'Peace dollar' was selected by the Fine Arts Commission from models submitted by a number of prominent sculptors, and is the work of Anthony de Francisci. On the obverse is a female head emblematic of Liberty, wearing a tiara of light rays, and the word 'Liberty'; on the reverse is an eagle perched on a mountain top, holding in its talons an olive branch, witnessing the dawn of a new day; the word 'Peace' also appears. Other mottoes and inscriptions are as required by the coinage laws. The design for the silver 'Peace dollar' was approved in December, 1921, and 1,006,473 pieces were executed by the close of the calendar year. Subsequent coins of this design will bear the year in which made. At the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1922, a total of 24,701,473 of the new design coins had been struck.

"The Alabama centennial half dollar bears on one side portraits of the first governor of Alabama and of the present governor of the State; also 22 stars, indicative of the twenty-second State of the Union; the reverse is an adaptation of the seal of the State, an eagle standing on the shield, holding arrows in its talons, with the motto 'Here we rest,' and the dates '1819-1919.'

"The Ulysses S. Grant centennial half dollar bears on one side a strong profile portrait of General Grant and on the other side a sketch of the historic log cabin in which he was born.

"The Ulysses S. Grant centennial gold dollar is a reproduction in miniature of the half dollar, the only change being of the value of the coin.

"The domestic coinage of the fiscal year 1922 was of value \$145,712,742, namely, \$52,990,000 in gold double eagles, \$10,016 in Grant memorial gold dollars; \$92,388,473 in Standard silver dollars (67,687,000 old de-

sign, 24,701,473 new design): \$160,093 in subsidiary silver, consisting of \$50,026.50 Landing of the Pilgrims tercentennial half dollars, \$25,014 Missouri centennial half dollars, \$35,022 in Alabama centennial half dollars, and \$50,030.50 in Grant memorial half dollars; \$72,350 nickel; and \$91,810 bronze coin. The coinage other than domestic, totaling 11,916,030 pieces, included, at the Philadelphia Mint, 16,030 gold pieces for Costa Rica, 3,900,000 silver pieces for Venezuela, and 3,000,000 silver pieces for Colombia; at the San Francisco Mint, 5,000,000 silver pieces for Indo-China."

ANNIVERSARY MEDAL OF ROYAL SWEDISH SOCIETY.

The annual medal of the Royal Swedish Academy, designed by Erik Lindberg, is illustrated here.



The obverse has a likeness of Petrus Forsskal, a Finlander of prominence, with the inscription "Petrus Forsskal, Nat. MDCCXXXII." To the left, "Libertate, Libertas, Tuenda." The reverse has a palm tree spreading its branches over his grave, with the inscription to the right, "Investigator Arabiae Iuvenis Morte Abreptus MDCCCLXIII." The medal is struck in golden bronze, size of illustration. (See THE NUMISMATIST for April, 1922, page 188). J. deL.

MEDAL ON CENTENNIAL OF INDEPENDENCE.

Through the courtesy of the Consul-General of Guatémala, Velasquez, New York City, we have received a specimen of the medal issued for the 100th anniversary of the independence of Central America. A celebration commemorating the event was held in Guatemala City, September 15, 1921, where 100 years before the proclamation was read which severed from the sovereignty of Spain the five Central American States and Chiapas, Mexico. The obverse has a female figure holding a branch of laurel. Inscription, "Centenario de Centro-America. 1821-1921." The reverse has a triangle containing five mountains, a Liberty cap in rays above them. Below, "15 de Setiembre. 1821-1921." The whole within an oak wreath. J. deL.

NEW STREET-CAR TOKEN.

Collectors of street-car tokens will be interested in a new issue by the Connecticut Valley Street Railway Co. The headquarters of the company is in Greenfield, Mass., from which place lines run in several directions. The company is now in the hands of a receiver and the tokens have been in use since January 1 last. The obverse has a large "C" in the center on a mottled field within a circle. Surrounding is the inscription "Conn. Valley St. Ry. Co." The reverse has a similar center. Surrounding inscription, "Receiver's Zone Ticket." It is struck in aluminum, a little larger than a nickel.



American Numismatic Association

Organized 1891, Incorporated Under the Laws of the United States May 9, 1912.

The admission fee is one dollar. The annual dues are 50 cents yearly. Subscription to THE NUMISMATIST, \$1.50 yearly, both payable January 1 in advance. Total, \$3.00 for the first year. For particulars address the General Secretary.

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 GRAY, HARRY A.—Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont—41 Rockland St., Boston, Mass.
 GONZALES, J. J.—Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama—486 N. Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.
 HANLEY, A. L.—Maine—The Lafayette, Portland, Maine.
 HOARE, E. A.—Michigan—Dime Savings Bank, Detroit, Mich.
 HERZ, C. O.—Nevada—Care R. Herz & Bros., Reno, Nev.
 HAMER, S. H.—England—Bleak House, Claremont Rd., Halifax, Yorks, England.
 KOHLER, RUD.—New York—70 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 KING, GEO. H.—Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming—Care Denver National Bank, Denver, Col.
 KUSTERER, LEONARD—Connecticut—126 Summit St., Bridgeport, Conn.
 LARDNER, FOSTER—Rhode Island—320 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
 LEES, JUDGE W. A. D.—Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba—Box U, Camrose, Alberta, Canada.
 LANGSTROTH, DR. L. A.—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland—36 Sydney St., St. John, N. B., Canada.
 MARCUSON, M.—Ohio—1611 E. 82d St. N. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
 MEHL, B. MAX—Texas, Arizona—P. O. Drawer 976, Fort Worth, Texas.
 MOELLER, C. E.—Indiana—217-241 Murray St., Fort Wayne, Ind.
 PEREZ, GILBERT S.—Philippine Islands—Box 10, Lucena, Tay., P. I.
 RENAUD, L. A.—Quebec—45 Irene St., Montreal, Canada.
 REID, R. L.—British Columbia—1333 Pacific St., Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 STOVALL, O. P.—Tennessee, Kentucky—109 E. Lafayette St., Jackson, Tenn.
 SORENSEN, M.—Iowa—405 E Ave. West, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 SNOW, JOHN H.—Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas—5650 Vernon St., St. Louis, Mo.
 THORSON, N. T.—Nebraska—Omaha, Neb.
 TUTHILL, LUTHER B.—North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia—South Creek, N. C.
 WOOD, JOHN A.—Ontario—165 Oak Ave., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 YODER, ALBERT H.—North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana—137 Reeves Ave., Grand Forks, N. D.
 ZUG, JOHN—Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia—Bowie Md.

American Numismatic Association.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted March 1, 1923.

- 2479 Augustus G. Hinrichs, 22 N. Main St., Pittston, Pa.
 2480 Asa L. Orcutt, 342 Valley Brook Ave., Lyndhurst, N. J.
 2481 G. M. Lauridsen, Washington State Bank, Port Angeles, Wash.
 2482 Alfred F. Lichtenstein, P. O. Box 994, City Hall Sta., New York City.
 2483 Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia.
 2484 J. D. Lefebure, 434a Panet St., Montreal, Canada.
 2485 J. E. Churchwell, 27 Harrison Ave., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 2486 Nelson C. Emery, Route 1, Benton Harbor, Mich.
 2487 Louis Quarto Vecchi, 4-6 Phoenix St., Canandaigua, N. Y.
 2488 C. W. Kissinger, 46 North 6th St., Reading, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to February 20, 1923. If no objections are received prior to April 1, 1923, the same will become members on that date and will be published in the April issue.

APPLICANT	PROPOSED BY
Wm. H. Conrad (Foreign Gold and U. S. Silver), 240 N. 11th St., Allentown, Pa.	J. Guttag T. S. Miller
H. J. Garvey, 2031 Fair Ave., South Hills Beach, Pittsburgh, Pa.	A. W. Converse F. N. Boyle
Andrew C. Bain (American), 33 Elm St., Brookline, Mass.	F. H. Shumway Chas. W. Morse
Jos. A. Sloan (Foreign Gold and all American Coins), Box 1724, Pittsburgh, Pa.	J. Guttag F. A. Livingston
J. R. Hammerle, 691 Seventh Ave., Williamsport, Pa.	Farran Zerbe Moritz Wormser
Rev. Frank G. Beardsley (U. S. Coins), Fountain and Aubert Aves., St. Louis, Mo.	Waldo C. Moore Moritz Wormser
Abe L. Levy, 618 Ohio St., Lawrence, Kans.	Moritz Wormser J. M. Swanson
Frederick J. Naftel (Canadian and English), Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Canada	L. A. Renaud P. O. Tremblay
A. T. Swansson (U. S. and General), 402 Santa Anita Ave., Burbank, Cal.	Chas. Markus J. M. Swanson
Fred W. Noetzel (General), 342 N. Kensington Ave., La Grange, Ill.	L. Josephson R. E. Davis
Lewis B. Sebring (General), 320 Summit Ave., Schenectady, N. Y.	Farran Zerbe J. M. Swanson
Chas. Nofry (United States), 185 Horton Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.	J. Guttag F. A. Livingston
John C. Thatcher (U. S. Silver and Copper), Flemington, N. J.	H. E. Deats J. M. Swanson
Wm. J. S. Harvey (U. S. Coins), Flemington, N. J.	H. E. Deats J. M. Swanson
Mrs. Frances S. Edwards (Paper Money), 749 Grove St., Glencoe, Ill.	R. E. Davis J. T. Kelley
David Harley (U. S.), 3214 W. 44th St., Cleveland, Ohio.	J. Guttag F. A. Livingston
Edwin W. Williams (U. S. Colonial and Territorial), 8011 S. Morgan St., Chicago, Ill.	R. E. Davis J. M. Swanson

Application for Life Membership.

E. T. Newell, 156th St. and Broadway, New York City	F. C. C. Boyd J. M. Swanson
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Corrected Address.

- A. B. Eberhard, 2062 E. Fourth St., R. 508, Cleveland, Ohio, should be 2063 E. Fourth St., Room 501, Cleveland, Ohio.

J. M. SWANSON, General Secretary.

57 W. 37th Street, New York City, February 20, 1923.

A VERY PERSONAL, PERTINENT AND PRECISE NOTICE.

Your General Secretary is genuinely in earnest when he says that he enjoys the fellowship that he feels exists between the members of the American Numismatic Association, more while he holds the office of General Secretary than he did before he held that office, but he by no means, enjoys the work that comes to him because of holding that office, more than the fellowship.

Now, you say, What's he going to talk about? He is not going to talk. He is going to say something.

Please send in your dues and money to pay for your subscription to THE NUMISMATIST for the year 1923, immediately, if you have not done so already. By so doing you will not make it necessary for the General Secretary to send you a bill at some date in the near future, which is a very good way to not give him work which he has absolutely no pleasure in doing.

I hope your General Secretary makes himself perfectly clear and that each member of the A. N. A. will do his share to make him enjoy the good fellowship existing in that membership more and more in the future. Thank you.

J. M. SWANSON, General Secretary,
22 Camp Street, Newark, New Jersey.

MONTREAL CHOSEN FOR 1923 A. N. A. CONVENTION.

To the Members of the American Numismatic Association:

I wish to announce that, acting on the invitation extended by Mr. Ludger Gravel on the floor of the 1922 New York Convention, and a supplementary invitation by him directed to the Board of Governors under date of January 25, 1923, the American Numismatic Association will hold its 1923 Convention in Montreal, Canada. The opening date and other details will be published in THE NUMISMATIST from time to time as arrangements are made. We hope that a large number will try and arrange to be there and make the 1923 Convention the biggest and best ever held.

H. H. YAWGER,
Chairman Board of Governors.

Indiana, Pa., January 31, 1923.

Mr. Gravel's supplementary invitation is as follows:

American Numismatic Association, H. H. Yawger, Chairman Board of Governors:

Gentlemen—I reiterate the invitation that I have already extended to the A. N. A. to hold its convention in Montreal next summer, in the name of the numismatists of Montreal and myself. Hoping that all the members of the Association will attend this Convention, I remain

Yours very truly,
LUDGER GRAVEL.

Obituary.

CLARENCE S. BEMENT.

Clarence S. Bement, a noted collector of ancient coins, died at his home, 3907 Spruce street, Philadelphia, on January 27, 1923. He was 76 years old. He was the senior partner of the William Bement Company, founded by his father, and was at one time president of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company. He was a native of Indiana.

Mr. Bement was also one of the most noted collectors of geological specimens and historical works of art in this country and Europe. He formed the Clarence S. Bement collection of minerals and meteorites which were purchased by the late J. Pierpont Morgan and presented to the American Museum of Natural History in 1900, shortly after the presentation of the

Tiffany-Morgan collection to the same institution. This collection was made possible after 30 years of work in the purchasing and merging of many of the finest private collections in existence at the time.

He was an assiduous collector of prints and engravings, and owned at one time more than 800 Washington and 600 Franklin prints, which were acquired by the late Dr. Thomas A. Emmet. He at one time also owned a fine collection of Continental paper money.

During the last 15 years Mr. Bement devoted himself to the collecting of ancient Greek coins, and owned a valuable collection of them at the time of his death.

JOSEPH HOLLANDS HOOPER.

Funeral services for Joseph Hollands Hooper, 52 years old, cashier for the National Enameling and Stamping Company, Baltimore, Md., who died suddenly Wednesday, February 7, at his home in Ruxton, Md., were held Friday afternoon from the residence. Rev. Dr. Wm. O. Smith, Jr., of the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, had charge of the services, assisted by Rev. Chas. E. Smith, of Hunt's Memorial Church. The pall bearers were his business associates. Burial was in Druid Ridge Cemetery.

Mr. Hooper was a member of the well-known Randall and Carey families of Baltimore, being a grandson of the late Robert Hooper, a prominent figure in financial circles, and Ellen Carey Randall. He was also a second cousin of James Ryder Randall, author of "Maryland, My Maryland," and nephew of the late John Randall Hooper, for many years cashier of the Commonwealth Bank.

Mr. Hooper was a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute in June, 1888, afterward entering the old firm of Matthai, Ingram Company, which became later the National Enameling and Stamping Company. He was for several years a member of the American Numismatic Association, possessing a large collection of United States coins, gold, silver and copper, as well as colonial issues. He was also a member of the Maryland Academy of Sciences. Surviving Mr. Hooper are his parents, Thos. Whitridge and Emily Hollands Hooper; a brother, Robert Hooper, and a sister, Ellen Randall Hooper.

ADOLF HAAGENSON.

Word has just been received of the death of Adolf Haagenson, 1027 East 33d street, Oakland, Cal., which occurred in July, 1922, after a brief illness. He had been a member of the A. N. A. since 1917, and was also a member of the Pacific Coast Numismatic Society, attending the meetings regularly until his death. He was interested chiefly in United States coins.

RUSSIA REPORTED COINING GOLD.

A press dispatch from Petrograd, dated January 5, says that gold coins are again being struck in Russia, some of them from sacred articles of the church confiscated by the Soviet Government. The State Bank in Petrograd began recently the coinage of gold coins corresponding in size to the old Czar gold 10-ruble pieces, worth approximately \$5 each. Some old coins have been reminted, some church treasures are used, and some of the new gold coins are of gold mined last summer.

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS, NO. 17.

No. 17 of the series of Numismatic Notes and Monographs being issued by the American Numismatic Society, New York, is entitled "Six Roman Bronze Medallions," by Agnes Baldwin. The medallions are of Antinous Mantinea, Marcus Aurelius, Lucius Verus, two of Lucilla, and Gordianus III, all of which are illustrated. The author very thoroughly describes the medallions and gives her interpretation of the reverse types.

Meetings of Numismatic Societies and Clubs.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—November 16. Sir Charles Oman, M.P., K.B.E., President, in the chair.

Miss Muriel Eleanor Haydon Lloyd, M. Pierre Charlier and Mr. W. Beaumont Starkey were elected Fellows of the Society.

Dr. Sidney Fairbairn exhibited a pewter medal of the French Revolution of 1848 with portrait of a woman candidate for Parliament; reverse, a demand for liberty and equality for the two sexes.

Mr. V. J. E. Ryan exhibited a double sovereign of Henry VII and unites of Charles I of Bristol and Exeter and a Henry VI quarter noble of the pine-cone-mascle coinage, and a Charles I half crown of Exeter of the Declaration type without EX below date, and for comparison a half crown of the usual type.

Mr. H. W. Taffs showed a Henry VIII halfpenny, mint mark portcullis, found at Dunwich.

Mr. Fredk. A. Harrison showed a double thaler of Maximilian of Bavaria as Administrator of Prussia.

Mr. Bert. A. Seaby, on behalf of Messrs. Spink & Son, exhibited a German leather note; a four-thaler piece of Brunswick, 1655; a peso of Mexico, General Villa, 1914, reading MUERA HUERTA (Death to Huerta); a noble of Philippe le Bon (Flanders), hardly distinguishable from an English noble; a series of commemorative United States half dollars, struck in 1921-2—Pilgrim Fathers, Missouri, Maine, Alabama, Grant—and the Panama-Pacific commemorative set, \$50 (two varieties), the only \$50 ever issued by the United States mint, and \$2.50, \$1, and 50 cents.

Mr. W. H. Valentine exhibited the manuscript of his catalogue of coins of the native States of India in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Mr. Mattingly read a paper on "The Roman Senate: With a Note on Sertorius." The reader began by reviewing the different classes of ancient coins to which the term "serrati" has been applied, traced a clear distinction between the Syrian and Macedonian serrati on the one hand and the Roman and Carthaginian on the other, and discussed the methods of production. He then proceeded to review the Roman serrati, dividing them into five main groups and suggesting dates for each. He interpreted the serration of the edge as a guarantee against plating and regarded this as part of the policy of the democratic party in Rome. As such it was taken up by the Marian faction, notably by the praetor M. Marius Gratidianus, and opposed by the Sullan. In the course of the paper different sets of "serrati" were assigned to B. C. 118, the foundation of Narbo, to B. C. 80-73 Sertorius in Spain and to B. C. 59-51 Julius Caesar in Gaul.

An interesting discussion followed, mainly on the method of production, in which the President, Mr. P. H. Webb, took part.

NEW YORK NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The regular meeting of the New York Numismatic Club was held on Friday evening, February 9th, 1923, at the Liberty Bell Restaurant, 327 Fourth avenue, New York City, President J. M. Swanson presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Beesley, Belden, Blake, Boyd, Butler, Gutttag, Miller, Montgomery, Orlovski, Robertson, Smith and Wormser.

The minutes of the January meeting were read and approved.

The Executive Committee announced that the subject for the March meeting would be "Errors in Coinage and Paper Money."

Exhibits were the following:

By Mr. Gutttag: Washington and Lincoln pieces, ranging in size from 9mm. to 113mm., cast in iron and struck in bronze, brass, copper, copper-nickel, white metal, aluminum, lead and silver, and comprising medals, store cards, Masonic tokens, spiel-marks and plaques. The pieces deserving special mention are: 1795 halfpenny with lettered edge, "An Asylum for the Oppressed of All Nations." This is unique (see Crosby, p. 361). 1786 cent, "Neo Eboracensis." Rev., "Non Vi Virtute Vici." Extremely rare, not more than a dozen known. 1863 Civil War store card of H. D. Gerdt, New York, on dime of 1825. Head of Washington and new date overstruck.

By Mr. Orlovski: Polish Military Cross in silver, "Virtute Military,"

eagle badge in gold, white and green; ribbon blue and black. Military Cross in bronze; ribbon cerise and white. Civil Decoration, Polonia Restituta, 1918, in white enamel with gold border, eagle badge in red, white and blue; ribbon red and white.

By Mr. Wormser: Wied goldgulden; Furstenberg Owl ducat; Eschenheim Tower thaler of Frankfurt; pond and half crown of Thomas Francis Burger, and Oom Paul Kruger crown with two shafts to wagon.

By Mr. Smith: Unique California dollar. Head of Liberty to left within circle of thirteen stars, letters G. G. under neck. On reverse, eagle with spread wings headed right within circle of "One Dollar. California Gold. 1853." Edge milled.

By Mr. Blake: Six \$1 legal-tender notes of 1875, signed "John C. New," including the A, B, C, D and E series. Also the new \$20 gold certificate bearing the legal-tender clause, this note being numbered "1."

After some entertaining remarks on the subject of California gold dollars in general and the above mentioned unique dollar in particular, Mr. Boyd exhibited the original charter, dated December 3rd, 1909, of the New York Numismatic Club, bearing on the back the signatures of the charter members. This document was donated to the Club by Mr. Elliott Smith, who also handed over to the Curator some original records. Among the latter was a copy, bound, of the original by-laws of the Club. This was offered for sale at auction by Mr. Boyd and purchased by the auctioneer for \$2.

The subject of "The Young Numismatist" was next introduced, and after a long and interesting discussion Mr. Boyd proposed, and Mr. Beesley seconded, a motion that the Executive Committee make recommendations on the subject of furthering the science of numismatics for beginners, the creation of a lively interest in the matter, and to indicate a meeting for the discussion thereof. Motion carried.

Mr. Wormser spoke regarding the various collections and items he had inspected during his recent tour in Washington, and in connection therewith referred to the lack of Governmental and other appropriations for the purchase of specimens. He also raised the question of this Club joining the American Numismatic Association as a corporate member. On motion made and carried, the matter was referred to the Executive Committee to make its recommendations.

Mr. Belden read an obituary notice of Mr. John H. Landis, former Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint, who died on February 3rd, 1923, aged 71 years. Mr. Blake reported that Mr. J. E. Ralph died on December 30th, 1922.

A general discussion followed regarding livelier contact with our out-of-town members, and practical suggestions in this direction were promised for the next meeting.

On motion made and carried the meeting adjourned.—THOMAS S. MILLER, Secretary.

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—The 90th regular meeting of the P. C. N. S. was held Tuesday evening, January 30th, 1923, at 57 Sanchez street, San Francisco. Members present: Messrs. Frank, Goldsmith, Goodman, Kraft, Mohr, Piercy, Rausch, Sherow, Turrill, Twitchell, West and Brandon.

The disposal of the collection of our late member, Adolf Haagensen, was brought up by Mr. L. E. Sherow, who stated that he was engaged in cataloging the same. A general discussion regarding the best method of disposing of this collection took place, and Messrs. Twitchell and Goodman were asked to cooperate with Mr. Sherow and to report at our next meeting.

It was moved by Mr. Rausch and seconded by Mr. Sherow that a committee on membership be appointed. Messrs. Goodman, Goldsmith, and Twitchell were duly elected.

Mr. Piercy showed a Halifax Bank note, dated 1804, for 1 pound 1 shilling (one guinea).

Mr. Sherow showed a Washington cent dated 1796 in good condition; 5 kopecks of Russia, of Catherine II, 1780, in uncirculated condition; a Mexican 8 reals of Morelos, copper, uncirculated; also a modern copy of a Somers Island XII pence in copper, uncirculated.

Mr. Mohr showed a commemorative 5-mark silver wedding piece of Prince

Ludwig of Bavaria, showing family-tree on reverse, fine; crown of Basel, 1741, fine; krone of Lichtenstein, 1900, uncirculated.

Mr. Twitchell showed a set of nickel coins of Turkey, consisting of 10, 20 and 40 paras, of Muhammad V, dated 1327 (A. H.) or about 1914 A. D., uncirculated.

Mr. Brandon showed his method of cataloging his collection, using a loose-leaf system in combination with Mr. Farran Zerbe's graphic relief process. Apropos of Mr. Goodman's paper the Secretary showed his copy of Davis' Nineteenth Century Coinage; also Bank of England dollar, 1804; three shillings, 1811, armored bust to right; 18 pence, similar; three shillings, 1812, laureated bust to right. All these pieces are brilliant proofs.

The topic of the evening being History of the Bank of England, Mr. Goodman read a very interesting paper, for which he received a vote of thanks.

An auction was held of a number of Mr. Kraft's duplicates, which brought satisfactory prices.

Meeting adjourned.—BASIL BRANDON, Secretary-Treasurer.

WESTERN RESERVE NUMISMATIC CLUB.—The fifteenth meeting of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club was held Wednesday evening, January 10th, at Weber's Restaurant, with President Marcuson presiding. The following members were present: Messrs. Marcuson, Issitt, Joers, Hamilton, Clark, Cathcart and Fisher.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Theodore Hamilton was elected to membership in the club.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Cathcart: Massachusetts Bay "promise-to-pay" order in the Continental Army, signed by the Treasurer of Massachusetts Bay, reading that they would pay, for services rendered, so many sheep, so many pounds of flour and so many cases of whisky. In very fine condition; a great rarity.

By Mr. Hamilton: War medals, as follows: Fenian Raid of 1866; South Africa, 1878-9; Five-bar South Africa Cape Colony Free State, of 1900-1902; medal presented by the Mayor of Kimberly for its participation in the defence of Kimberly in 1899-1900.

By Mr. Marcuson: Papal medal of 1790; thaler of Ferdinand II, 1625, uncirculated; thaler of Leopold, 1620; five mark, Albert of Saxony, 1898, and a thaler of Leopold, 1623.

By Mr. Issitt: Badge of June 24th, 1908, commemorating the visit of the Cleveland Council to Detroit.

By Mr. Fisher: A collection of each convention badge of the American Numismatic Association for the past twelve years, with their original cards, and some with programs.

The next meeting will be held Feb. 14th.

Adjourned.—CHAS. H. FISHER, Secretary.

SWEDISH CORRESPONDING COIN CLUB.—The coinage during the reign of Ulrika Eleonora, who reigned as elected Queen of Sweden from March 17, 1719, to March 24, 1720, is not very large or varied, and, with the exception of the copper issues, is very scarce and difficult to procure. Gold: Double ducat, 1719; ducat, 1719, 1720. Silver: Riksdaler, 1719; 4 mark, 1720 R; 2 mark, 1719; mark, 1719, 1720; 5 ore, 1719; 1 ore, 1720. Copper: 1 ore K. M., 1719, 1720. All the copper coins are restruck necessity coins from the previous reign, the so-called Baron Goertz dalers. A rare issue is the 1 ore K. M., 1719, of double thickness and the edge milled diagonally (restruck "Publica Fide"). Several minor variations on the copper coins of 1719 and 1720, as edge smooth or milled in squares, broad or narrow shield, with or without period in the upper angle of the arrows, and broad or narrow crown above the shield.

The coinage for 1922: Silver, 1 krona, not yet released for circulation. Copper, 5, 2 and 1 ore.—ROBERT ROBERTSON, 140 33d street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A press dispatch says that Budapest papers report the arrest in Transylvania of a gang of counterfeiters who were making coins of old Hungarian design out of real gold which they had bought at low rates from workers employed in jewelry manufacturing plants.

Department of Inquiries and Replies.

(This department is entirely in the hands of our readers. They are invited to make inquiries on numismatic subjects of general interest, and replies for subsequent issues are requested from other readers. Replies should bear the corresponding numbers to the questions. Inquiries as to the value of coins or on other commercial matters cannot be accepted for this department.)

QUESTIONS.

6. Was the trade dollar a legal-tender coin? If so, why was it refused by merchants and storekeepers? Will some one give me a short history of this coin? P. J.

7. I have an old coin catalog, out of date but which contains the statement that "no 1804 half dollars of the United States have ever been found in circulation, although it has been stated that a few were struck and released." Have any ever been found, or has it been definitely ascertained whether any of them were ever minted? G.

8. Did the Belgian Confederacy, which revolted and threw off the yoke of Austria in 1789 and 1790 mint any coins? If so, to what extent? G.

ANSWERS.

1. (Eagle device.) A good account appears in THE NUMISMATIST for April, 1922, page 179. This does not answer the question in detail, but embodies some interesting notes on the subject. CAXTON.

1. The eagle has been an emblem used in heraldry for many centuries and by several nations. Other birds or animals have been similarly used. It seems first to have been suggested as the American emblem by Will Barton, of Philadelphia, who, at the request of Dr. Arthur Lee and Elias Boudinot, of Congress, in 1782, prepared a design for the Great Seal of the United States, on which the American bald eagle appeared. His design was rejected. He submitted others in turn until one was accepted by Congress and officially adopted. Upon it the American bald eagle appears, and thus became our national emblem. For this reason it appears on some coins.

1. The eagle was chosen as the emblem for use on American money by an act of Congress, approved April 2, 1792. This was "An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States. Section 10 provided 'That * * * upon the reverse of each of the gold and silver coins there shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with this inscription, 'United States of America,' and upon the reverse of each of the copper coins there shall be an inscription which shall express the denomination of the piece, namely, cent or half cent, as the case may require.' It will be noted that only the gold and silver coins are required to bear the device of an eagle. This provision of the act has never been repealed, but has been reenacted several times since in acts making important changes in our coinage laws. Consequently, all Government gold and silver coins struck for circulation have the device of an eagle on the reverse. Within the past 30 years a number of commemorative or souvenir gold and silver coins have been struck by the Government under special acts of Congress, beginning with the Columbian issues of 1892, which do not bear the device of an eagle, although they are legal tender coins. There does not appear to be any record of "why" the eagle was chosen as the national bird. The act of 1792 referred to was debated at length in both houses of Congress, and one member is reported to have facetiously suggested that the goose be substituted for the eagle. Questioned by another member as to his reasons for such a change, he remarked that the goose could be used on the larger coins and goslings on the smaller coins. The real reason for the selection of the eagle is probably this: Between 1786 and 1792 certain States had issued copper coins bearing the device of an eagle, and a number of experimental coins, also with an eagle, intended as pattern coins, had been struck by private parties. Several of these are said to have originated in England. They were well executed, were "showy" and presented a good appearance. This was at a time when the eagle was more numerous than he is today, and when he was regarded as the king of American birds, consequently was a fitting emblem to adorn the coins of the new republic.

2. Platinum was used for a series of coins consisting of pieces of three,

six, and twelve rubles, issued in Russia on May 6, 1828. The coins are all of the same type and they were struck uninterruptedly to the year 1845. At first their novelty appealed to the people and the three-ruble piece was accepted universally by both the bankers and the general public, the latter promptly nicknaming them *serinkie*, i. e., "the little gray coins." It was the favor with which they were at first received that encouraged the Government to continue their issue. In June, 1843, the Russian Government decided to abandon this form of coinage. The general populace were tired of them, and for a number of years previously they were sent to Bokhara, China, etc., in payment of accounts. These countries promptly returned them and the Imperial treasury discovered that they began to accumulate. Two years later the edict above mentioned was published and the Government redeemed all the platinum coins, paying for them in gold or silver as demanded by the holders. At times when this metal was of less value than at present, it was used in a plated condition for fabrications of gold coins.

3. I respectfully submit the following answer to the third question appearing on page 81 of the February issue, taken from "Coins and How to Know Them," by Gertrude Burford Rawlings, page 234:

"Charles II of England (1660-1685) was the first sovereign to strike Maundy money, or small coins for use as part of the royal alms given to certain poor persons on Maundy Thursday, and it has been struck since by each of his successors down to the present day. A set of Maundy money consists of a groat, threepence, half groat and penny, and though not intended for currency is nevertheless legal tender." G.

3. (Maundy money.) The practice of distributing coins to the populace dates from the time of the Roman emperors, where such pieces, called *Missilia*, were thrown to the public on days of festivity, during the performances at the circus, etc. The earliest dated ones to my knowledge are those struck in Leyden, Holland, in 1573. England first issued Maundy money in 1670 to conform to the old custom of distributing the royal bounty to certain poor persons on Maundy or Holy Thursday. Another early dated type is the one for Munster of 1699. CAXTON.

4. The three Washington medals mentioned are of a set of four and were struck at the Philadelphia Mint by order of Congress to commemorate the centenary of Washington's death to assist the Monument Association, Alexandria, Va., in erecting a monument to Washington as a citizen. This monument is the first ever erected to Washington as a citizen and shows him as known to his home people. The four sides of the pedestal contain tablets as follows: As a Mason, a surveyor, a fireman, and a farmer, thus perpetuating in bronze the local history of one of the greatest of Americans. The medal not listed in this inquiry shows on reverse, within a wreath, the Masonic apron, containing the well-known square and compass and letter "G" and following inscription: "Washington" above apron; "Master" below, and in a three-quarter circle "Alexandria Lodge No. 22 A. F. & A. M. 1788." R. P. K.

5. (Books on German coins.) Bracteates—Archiv für Brakteatenkunde, and Schlumberger, Des Bracteates d'Allemagne. Gold coins—Korler Dukaten Kabinet and continuation of same by Sothe. Large silver coins—The exhaustive works by Madai and Schulthess-Rechberg. Small silver coins—Gotz, Groschenkabinet and the Saurma catalogue. Copper coins—Neumann, Kupfer Munzen. CAXTON.

5. *Zwei-Fuenf-und Dreimarkstuecke*, von Prof. Dr. K. Rossberg, which gives all the coins which were issued during the time of the German Empire. Published by Friedrich Redder, Leipzig. V.

MODELS BY T. SPICER-SIMPSON ON EXHIBITION.

At a recent exhibition at the Reinhart Galleries, New York City, a number of models for medals by T. Spicer-Simson, English medallist, were shown, several of which were illustrated in the New York Evening Post of January 27. These included a medal portrait of Alice M. Wright, sculptor; medal portrait of Carl Akeley, explorer and sculptor; medal portrait of Dr. Oliver Gogarty, member of the Irish Free State Senate, and medal portrait of Gen. Michael Collins, Irish Free State leader.

SILVER NECESSITY TOKEN OF HAMBURG.

A silver necessity token much above the average of German tokens of the past few years comes to us from O. P. Eklund, of Spokane, Wash., who writes as follows regarding it:

"I am sending one of the first silver necessity coins issued in Germany. I give description below, but am unable to translate the obverse legend.



"Hamburg 20 mark necessity coin, 1921, issued by the jewelry firm of M. H. Wilkens & Sohne. Struck in 800-1000 fine silver, i. e., 80 per cent. silver and 20 per cent. alloy. The obverse has an ancient Hamburg Senator and a Dutch lady; above, in left field, is the arms of the city; legend below, in low Dutch, KEEN SULBER IST VUN SULBSTEN GLATT, MOK WAT UT DI—DENN BUST DU WAT! Reverse, in center, the firm's trade mark; below, 2000 NOT PFENNIGE. A string of people, dancing, below; above is the name and address of the issuer, with the statement that the coin will be redeemed in real money until or up to December 31, 1922. The edge is stamped '800,' meaning that the metal is 800-1000 fine. Only a limited number were struck and they are now rare."

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The proceedings of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 have been published in pamphlet form. Included are a number of papers read at the meetings. The proceedings show that numismatics receives considerable attention by the society. It has a numismatic collection of over 6,000 pieces on exhibition in Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, and is continually adding to it. The society has issued four medals, all of them being of its presidents. A catalogue of 124 medals presented to it by Franklin Peale Patterson is included in the proceedings. The curator of numismatics is F. D. Langenheim.

MEXICO TO MINT GOLD ONLY.

The "coyotes" or curbstone brokers have been doing a flourishing business in Mexico, according to the Mexico Financial and Commercial Magazine, on account of the depreciation of silver as compared with gold in that country. They had come to be a necessity to the public, who could resort to them when gold was required and thus avoid the payment of a premium arbitrarily fixed by the creditor.

The murmur of complaint among Mexican merchants has been growing stronger and stronger owing to the difficulty of carrying on business transactions without a sufficient supply of gold. The result of the over-abundance of silver in comparison with the amount of gold coined has been to put a premium on the latter and cause it to be hoarded.

The Mexican Department of Finance and Public Credit has now definitely ordered that the coinage of silver be suspended. The activities of the mint are to be devoted to the coinage of gold, the Government having a sufficient quantity of that metal to keep up the output for several months to come.

In recent months, transactions in silver money had become cumbersome and it was agreed among the principal banks of the country and some of

the more important business houses not to make payments in silver of sums exceeding twenty pesos, but to carry on all their larger transactions with Mexican gold as a medium.

Gold was thus prevented from being sent out of the country, or from being hoarded, since it was so indispensable to commercial transactions. But however efficacious these measures may have been in securing such results, they also gave rise to serious disadvantages. Instead of an equitable discount on silver, in accordance with the valuations established in the mercantile centres, it depended on the will of the merchant whether he would accept silver in place of gold and gave him the opportunity to demand practically what he wanted as a bonus in accepting payment in silver. The discontinuance of the coinage of silver and the increased coinage of gold are expected to remedy this condition.

MEDALS MANUFACTURED AT THE U. S. MINT.

The medal division of the United States Mint manufactured 30,017 medals of a national character during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, of which bronze good-conduct medals for the Marine Corps and rifle and pistol competition medals for the Army form a large proportion. The number includes 243 gold and 671 silver medals, also 4,762 bronze medals for sale to the public at approximate cost price, at the Philadelphia Mint.

Medals manufactured at the mint at Philadelphia were sold during the fiscal year, as follows: Gold, 179; silver, 439; bronze, 5378.

FOREIGN MEDAL ISSUES AND AWARDS.

At its annual meeting the Royal Astronomical Society awarded its gold medal to Prof. A. A. Michelson, of Chicago University, for the application of the interferometer to astronomical measurements, whereby he accomplished one of the most amazing successes of modern astronomical science—the measurements of the disks of the stars, which first was applied in the study of the gigantic Betelgeuse.

J. deL.

A TEN-CROWN NOTE WITH EVERY CAKE OF SOAP.

Swiss soap manufacturers have hit upon the happy expedient of using Austrian 10-crown paper money as wrappers for their product. The constant fall of the Austrian crown has made it cheaper to wrap soap in crowns than to print special wraps. In addition, the customer of speculative turn gets a premium in the shape of a 10-crown note, which may possess future value.

COINAGE FOR JANUARY, 1923.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during January, 1923, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 100,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 12,800,000.

ITALY'S COINS TO BEAR NEW DESIGN.

A press dispatch from Rome says that Premier Mussolini has ordered the coinage of money of a new design, bearing the fasces, or bundle of rods, carried by the ancient lictors, "as the emblem of ancient Rome and the new Italy regenerated by the Fascisti." The Fascisti derived their name from this emblem.

If there is one thing I disapprove of,
It's the repetition of an Advertisement.

I want to apologize for not changing my
Advertisement last month.

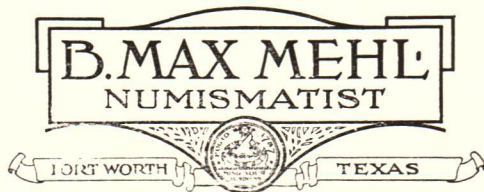
BUT

Even a Coin Dealer is human. So what's a fellow to do with just getting over the effects of a large Sale—cataloguing another still larger Sale—a good retail and approval business coming in—and during all that time perfect golfing weather prevailing. (No snows, no blizzards here.)

HOWEVER

I'm now on the job working on my "Next Sale." You can take my word for it that it will be worth your while waiting for it. I am 'way past a thousand and lots, and end not yet in sight!

If not on my mailing list—and if you are a live collector, or want to be a live one—you'll enjoy getting my catalogues. No obligation on your part, of course. Write me whether you want to buy or sell. I want to do BOTH.



Largest Numismatic Establishment in the United States.

MY NEXT PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

WILL BE HELD
MARCH 23rd AND 24th, 1923.

Wm. R. McKay & Co., Auctioneers,
7 Bosworth Street,
Boston, Mass.

As previously announced, I will offer an exceptionally fine collection of early Quarter Eagles, the property of an Ohio collector; also a Baldwin & Co. 1851 \$10 Gold piece of excessive rarity, the property of a California collector, and a Templeton Reid \$2½ Gold piece, the property of a Georgia collector, and other rarities.

If you are not on my mailing list, will be pleased to furnish catalogue. Catalogues distributed March 7th. More Sales to follow shortly. Announcement later.

Consignments solicited for Public Auction.
Terms on application.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN
101 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

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Codes: A B C 5th and 6th Editions.

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and
After.

Peloponnesus. Elis. B. C. 421-400.
Silver Tetradrachm. Head of Zeus.

The Company holds one of the largest stocks of Greek Coins, amongst which are to be found specimens of the highest art and of great beauty.

Enquiries and want lists are respectfully solicited, and coins are sent on approval to persons known to us or supplying the usual reference.



WE HAVE

PROOF SETS

of 1873, 1876, 1904, 1905 and 1906,

Gold and Silver.

SILVER DOLLARS

Of 1794, 1836, 1838 and 1839.

Numerous other dates of Silver Dollars—prices
quoted upon request.

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

Previous to 1836,
60 cents each—one or a thousand.

GUTTAG BROS.

52 Wall Street, New York.

U. S. A.

COMING ELDER COIN AND BOOK SALES

The Elder Coin & Curio Corporation has been obliged to change slightly its plans for the forthcoming two sales, on account of the tremendous labor connected with cataloguing the B. P. Wright Masonic Collection. We have decided to adhere to the following program for our sales:

I.

The Sale of the Numismatic and Reference Book Collection of the Late Clarence S. Bement, of Philadelphia, Penna.

Will be held first. We have not set the exact date, but it will be a one-day sale, to be held by us at the end of March next.

This collection embraces the finest lot of works on Ancient and Mediaeval Coins, and the finest lot of Bound Auction Sale Catalogues of Ancient Coins ever offered in the United States. It includes also valuable modern works on general numismatics, on American coins, etc.

The Bement collection includes also a valuable reference library, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, archaeological works, etc., used by Mr. Bement in connection with his study of Coins.

To be Sold Without Reserve by Order of the Executors.

II.

Sale of the Great Wright Collection of Conder Tokens,

Numbering thousands, including the rarest issues, in perfect condition, with a great many in proof state.

Note.—While this Conder collection will make up probably a hundred or more lots, still we appreciate that a great many of our collectors are not interested in them; therefore, we are adding to this same offering:

THE BUCHHOLZ COLLECTION OF FOREIGN GOLD AND OTHER COINS; THE EICHHOLZ COLLECTION OF MISCELLANEOUS COINS; PRIVATE GOLD COINS IN FALSE METALS (belonging to the Wright Collection, including Massachusetts & California, Pike's Peak and other issues); and **an extraordinary attraction in the collection of an old New Orleans family, which includes**

AN UNCIRCULATED UNITED STATES HALF DOLLAR OF THE NEW ORLEANS MINT, DATED 1838.

With this old collection from New Orleans came four Puech Bein Counterstamped Hard Times Tokens in silver, an uncirculated 1839 Half Dollar of the same type and same mint, and other coins all dated prior to 1840. It is believed that both of these half dollars were got in 1838 and 1839 by the former owner at the New Orleans Mint.

We do not think one of the 1838 half dollars has been offered since our specimen in the James B. Wilson sale of 1908, which sold under the keenest bidding for \$670. It can be safely said that this coin should be valued at double that price today in view of the diminished buying power at present of the American dollar, and in comparison with other advances made since, such as in the case of the 1875 \$3.00 gold piece. We regard this piece as a dozen times rarer than the \$3.00 of 1875. **It is the rarest mint-marked U. S. Silver Coin** and one of the biggest American rarities.

Dates of These Important Sales to Be Announced Later.

You will not know what is doing numismatically unless you get our catalogues.

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**DEALER IN RARE COINS OF ALL COUNTRIES.
COLLECTIONS PURCHASED.**

Recent Price Lists: January, 1922—Numismatic Books.
May, 1921—Greek and Roman Coins. June, 1922—Foreign Gold, Silver and Copper Coins. Sent on request.

"United States Store Cards," by Edgar H. Adams.
1789 to recent years. 75 pp. Paper cover. Postpaid,
\$2.14.

PAMPHLET

Containing biographical sketch of John A. Dix and a copy of his famous telegram containing this sentence:

"If anyone attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

This pamphlet contains a description of

19 Varieties of the DIX TOKENS,

Used as cents during the Civil War of 1861-1865.

PRICE, 20 CENTS.

Will pay \$2.00 each for Numbers 17, 18 and 19 of the Dix Tokens.

D. C. WISMER,

Numismatist,

Hatfield,

Pennsylvania.

Fellow-Collectors.

Have just issued List No. 7. It contains some 50 pages of good material. Will be pleased to send you a copy on request.

Have For Sale Collection of 10 Var. Leshor Dollars,

Of Victor, Colo.; one V. F., balance
Unc.

Also one, first issue, V. Fair. \$15.00
1 Slusher var., Fair to V. Fair 12.00

Illinois Centennial Half Dollar	...	\$1.40
Alabama Half Dollars, 2 var., each		1.25
Pilgrim Half Dollars, 1920-21, each		1.25
Maine Half Dollars, each		1.25
Three Dollar Gold, V. F.		6.25
Three Dollar Gold, Unc.		7.50
One Dollar Gold, 1889, Unc.		4.20
Liberty Seated Dollars, V. Fine		1.40

Kindly sent want list for anything you can use. Will gladly quote price.

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Box 146,

Colorado Springs,

Colo.

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1787 Mass. Cent. C. 2A. V. F.	1.50
1788 Mass. Cent. V. F.	1.50
1788 Mass. Cent. V. F.	1.50
1794 T. A. & Lee, J. Howard, V. F. . .	1.75
1794 T. A. & Lee, Stork, E. F. . . .	1.75
1794 T. A. & Lee, Stork, Red Proof . .	2.00
1783 Wash., L. Tog. Bust, E. F. . . .	2.50
1783 Wash., S. Mt. Bust, V. F. . . .	1.50
1783 Wash., Doub. Bust, E. F. . . .	2.00
1793 Wash., Ship Hf. Penny, E. F. . .	2.25
Wash. Medal, Sons Am. Rev., Unc. . .	1.50

HALF CENTS.

1794. V. G.	1.75
1794. G. 4. V. F.	3.25
1797. Doub. St. 1. V. G.	1.75
1804. V. F.	1.25

HALF DOLLARS.

1795. Fine	2.25
1805. Unc.	2.25
1836. Milled Edge, V. F.	3.25
1861-81-91, Br. Proof. Each	1.25

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Old China, Glass or Prints of
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SPECIAL WANTS.

"Sandusky" and "Colum-
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All kinds of **Lustre Wares**
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1795 \$1, Fine, Flowing Hair\$6.00
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Imitation \$50 Gold Slug (gold plated), Uncirculated	1.00
Mexico—CENTENNIAL 2 Peso, silver, 1821-1921, Uncirculated, and a beautiful coin, each	2.00
Mexico, 2½ Peso Gold, each	2.25
2 Peso Gold, each	1.85
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German IRON CROSS, fine, each	1.75
Hungarian and Austrian Army Insignia, only a few duplicates left, each	.25

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1834-42, \$5 Gold, C. Bechtler, Georgia Gold, 128 G. 22 C. Ex. fine	55.00
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1915, \$2½ Gold, Panama-Pacific. Uncirculated	9.00
1869, Gold dollar. Uncirculated	18.00
1871, Gold dollar. Brilliant Proof	15.00
1915, Gold dollar, Panama-Pacific. Uncirculated	4.50
1917, Gold dollar, McKinley Memorial. Uncirculated	3.50
1922, Gold dollar, Grant. With or without star. Uncirculated. Each	4.50
1895, Silver dollar. Brilliant Proof	3.50
1904, Silver dollar. Brilliant Proof	4.00
1879, Half dollar. Brilliant Proof	1.35
1892, Columbian Half dollar. Brilliant uncirculated	1.10
1913, Half dollar. Brilliant Proof	1.10
1922, Grant Half dollar. Brilliant uncirculated	1.35
1916, Quarter dollar. New type. Brilliant uncirculated...	1.35
1877, Five cents nickel. Brilliant Proof	3.75
1877, Three cents nickel. Brilliant Proof	3.25
1877, One cent bronze. Brilliant Proof	2.00
1909, One cent Lincoln, V D B, S mint. Brilliant unc.....	.20
1909, One cent Lincoln, No V D B, S Mint. Brilliant unc...	.30
1861, \$500 Confederate note, Montgomery issue, No. 380. Crisp, uncirculated	65.00
1861, \$100 Confederate note, Montgomery issue. Crisp, uncirculated	11.00
1861, \$50 Confederate note, Montgomery issue. Crisp, unc.	9.00
1863, 15 cent note. Grant & Sherman, Green back, wide margins. Uncirculated	6.00
1892, Columbian Medal. Columbus and Liberty. Size 3½ in. Bronze. Brilliant Proof	2.00
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